

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO;

ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, INSTITUTIONS,
FREE GRANT LANDS, &c., &c.

For the Information of Intending Emigrants.



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

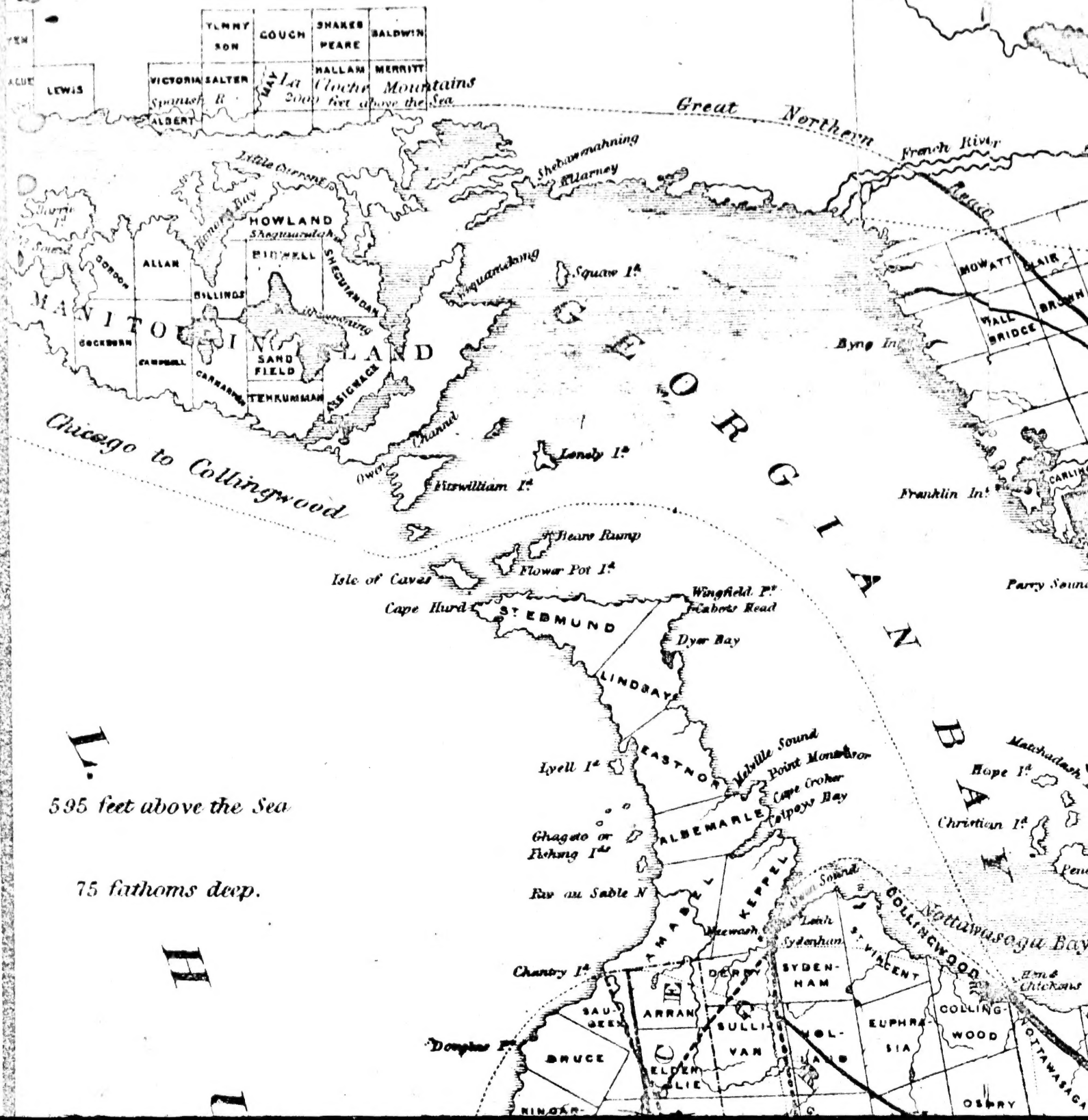


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1869.

Countdown of Cross Land



TYMNY
SON

GOUGH

SHAKES
PEARE

BALDWIN

VICTORIA
SALTER

Spanish R.

ALBERT

La Cloche Mountains
2000 feet above the Sea

MALLAM

MERRITT

Great Northern French River

MANITOWISHLAND

GEORGIAN

Chicago to Collingwood

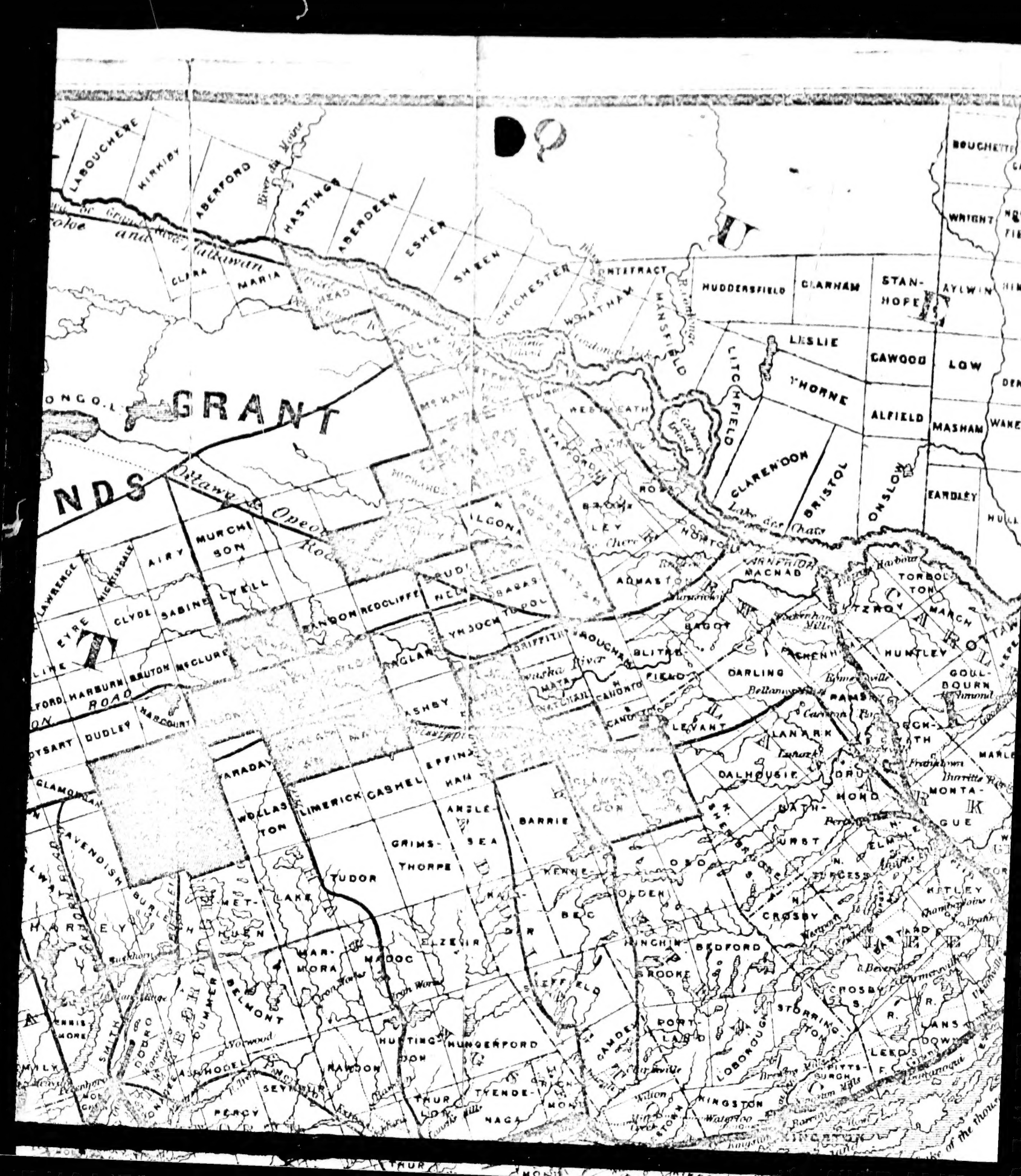
595 feet above the Sea

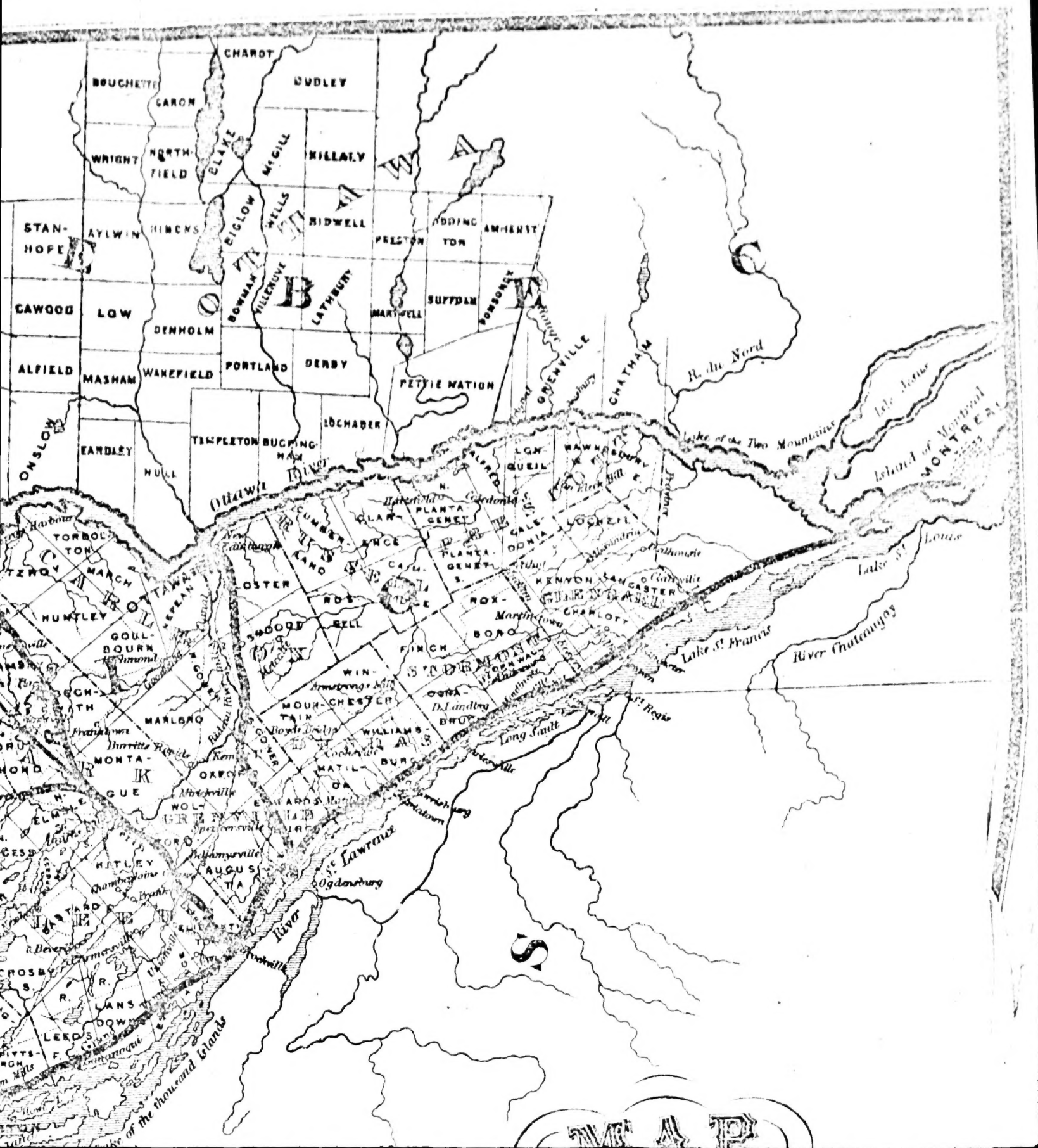
75 fathoms deep.

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Detroit & Goderich 125 Miles

Detroit to Buffalo 240 Miles

18 fathoms deep.

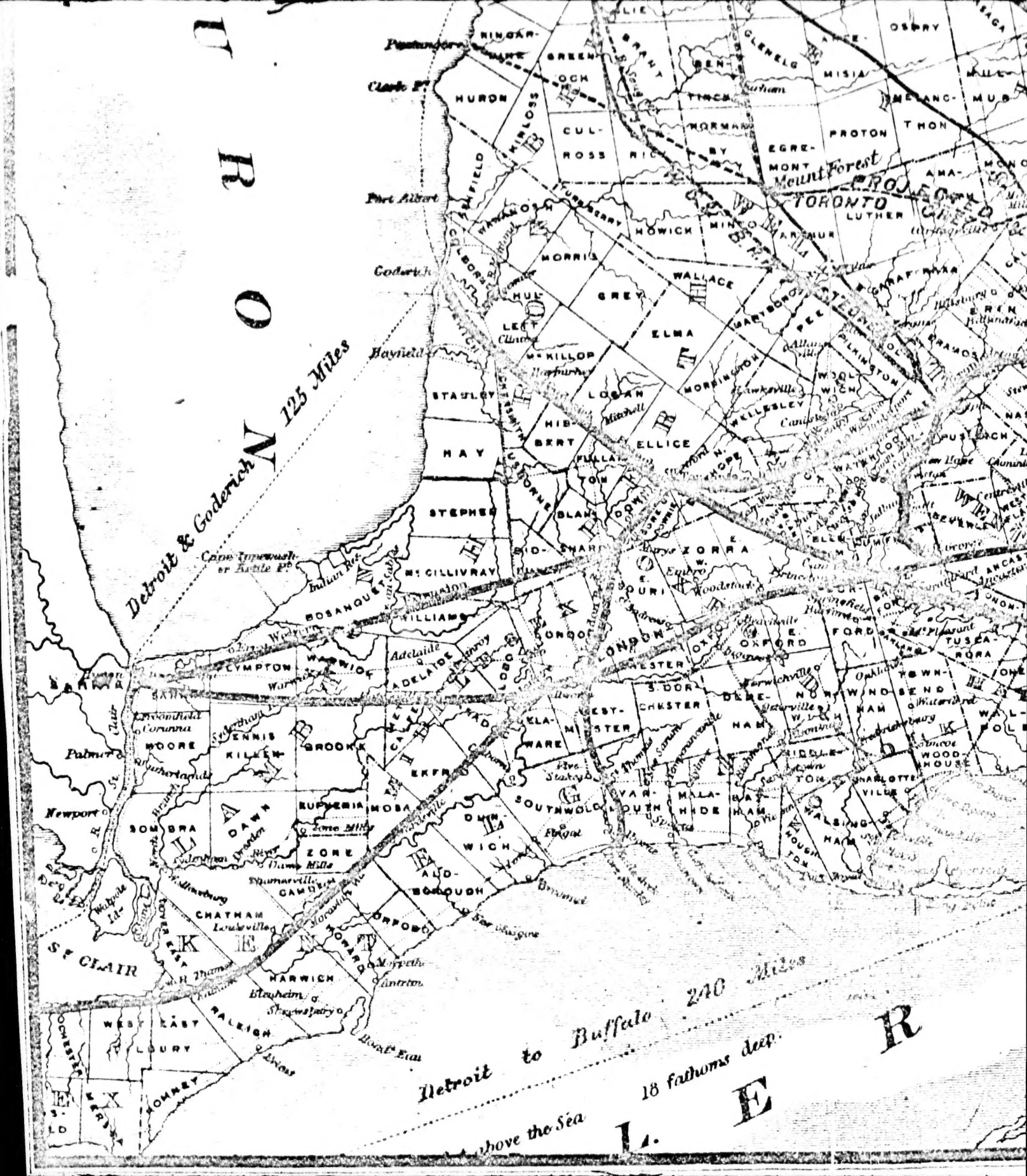
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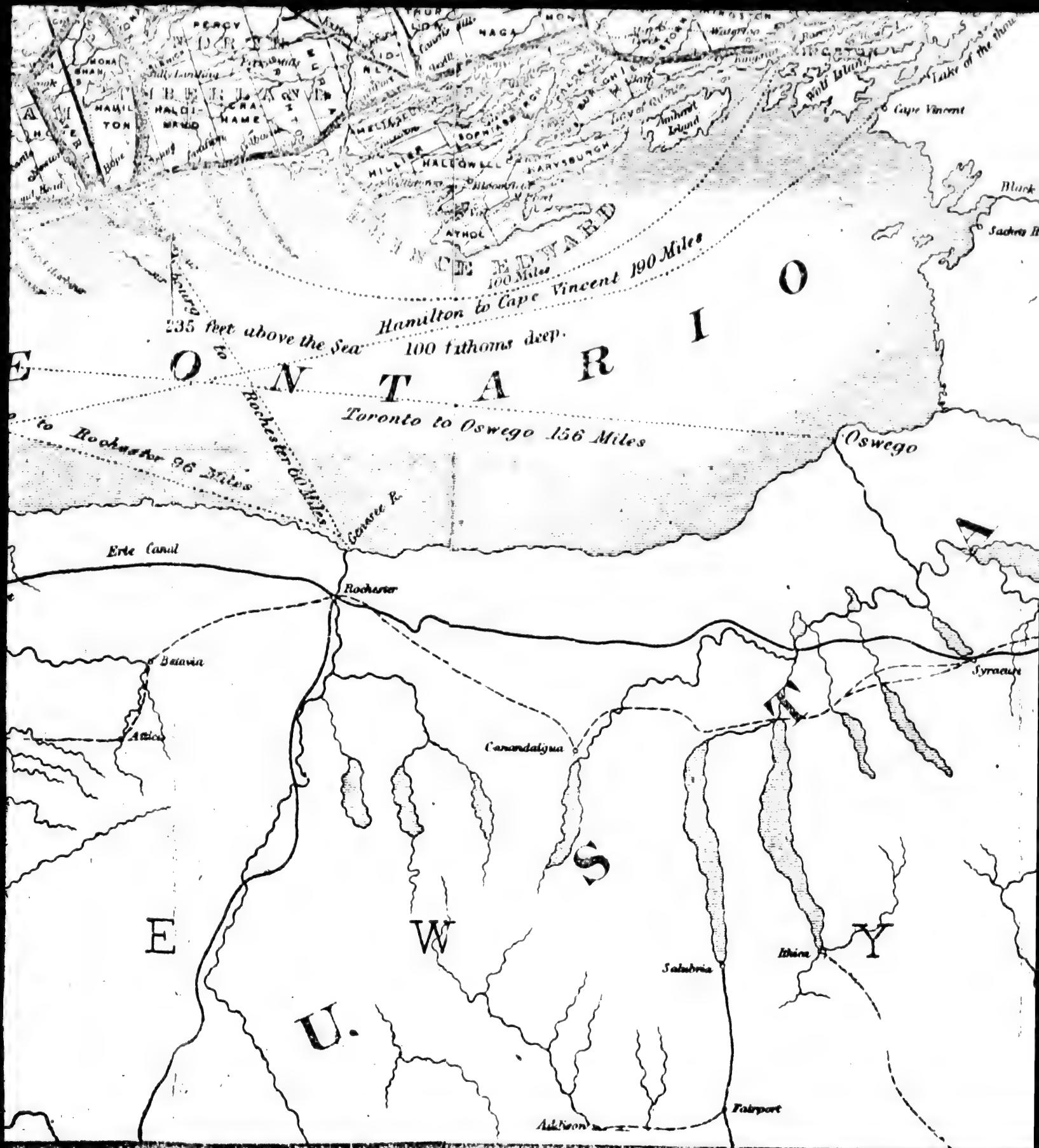
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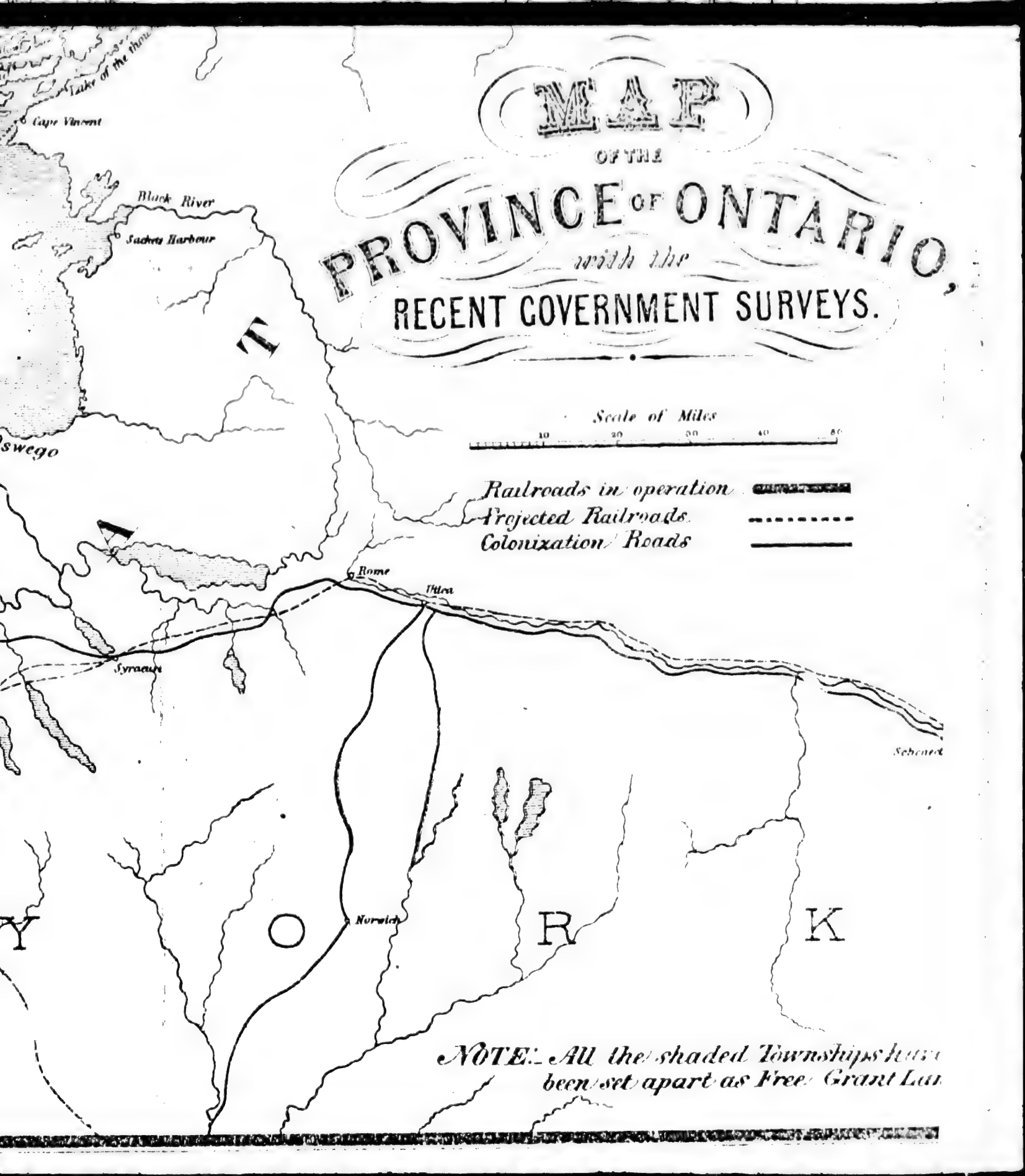
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MAP

OF THE

PROVINCE of ONTARIO,
with the
RECENT GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Scale of Miles



Railroads in operation



Projected Railroads



Colonization Roads



NOTE: All the shaded Townships have
been set apart as Free Grant Land

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Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

THE present pamphlet, prepared under the direction of the Government of the Province of Ontario, is designed for the information of intending Emigrants, as to the advantages which the Province presents as a field for industry and enterprise.

The immigration of the present season has been a decided success. All who have come to Canada and who on their arrival were willing to accept such employment as immediately offered, have been provided for and are now doing well.

In the spring of the year, circulars were prepared and distributed to the heads of all the Municipalities in the Province, nearly 400 in number, requesting information as to how many, and what kind of labourers, mechanics &c. were needed, and the average wages paid. The returns to these circulars enabled the Immigration Agents to direct Emigrants on their arrival to places where employment awaited them. The same system will be pursued in the future, with, there is no doubt, similar good results.

The agents of the Canadian Government in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe (a list of which is given at the close of this pamphlet), will afford information to all persons desiring it, in relation to the Province, its resources, and the classes of emigrants most likely to succeed. Intending emigrants would act wisely in not paying their passage in Britain to any point beyond Toronto, unless they have friends in the country to whom they purpose going. On their arrival at Quebec they will receive directions from the Immigration Agent, as to their future course, which may greatly promote their interests.

Persons with small capital, preparing to purchase partially cleared farms in Ontario, are advised against concluding arrangements for purchase before leaving Britain. They will find Immigration Agents in the Province, a list of whom will be found in the pamphlet, ready to af-

ford them available assistance in making a suitable purchase. There is no class to which Ontario offers a better field for settlement than the tenant farmers of Great Britain and Ireland, who, having saved some money, are anxious to change their position to that of landowners.

There is a constant demand in the country for farm labourers, mechanics—such as carpenters, stone-masons, bricklayers, shoemakers, tailors, &c.,—and for good female servants. Besides this, the unsettled parts, where Free Grants of Land are to be obtained, will absorb a large influx of Immigrants, more especially of the Agricultural class. These Grants are offered to all settlers over eighteen years of age, without distinction of sex, on terms which are explained in the pamphlet. The enclosed map will indicate the Free Grant Townships, and the highways of communication therewith; the rail and gravel roads of the Province, &c., &c.

The Government of Ontario is fully alive to the importance of getting the newly surveyed districts of the Province filled up, by a good class of Emigrants, as rapidly as possible, and is desirous of promoting by every means which can reasonably be employed, a healthy Emigration.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner

TORONTO, November, 1869.

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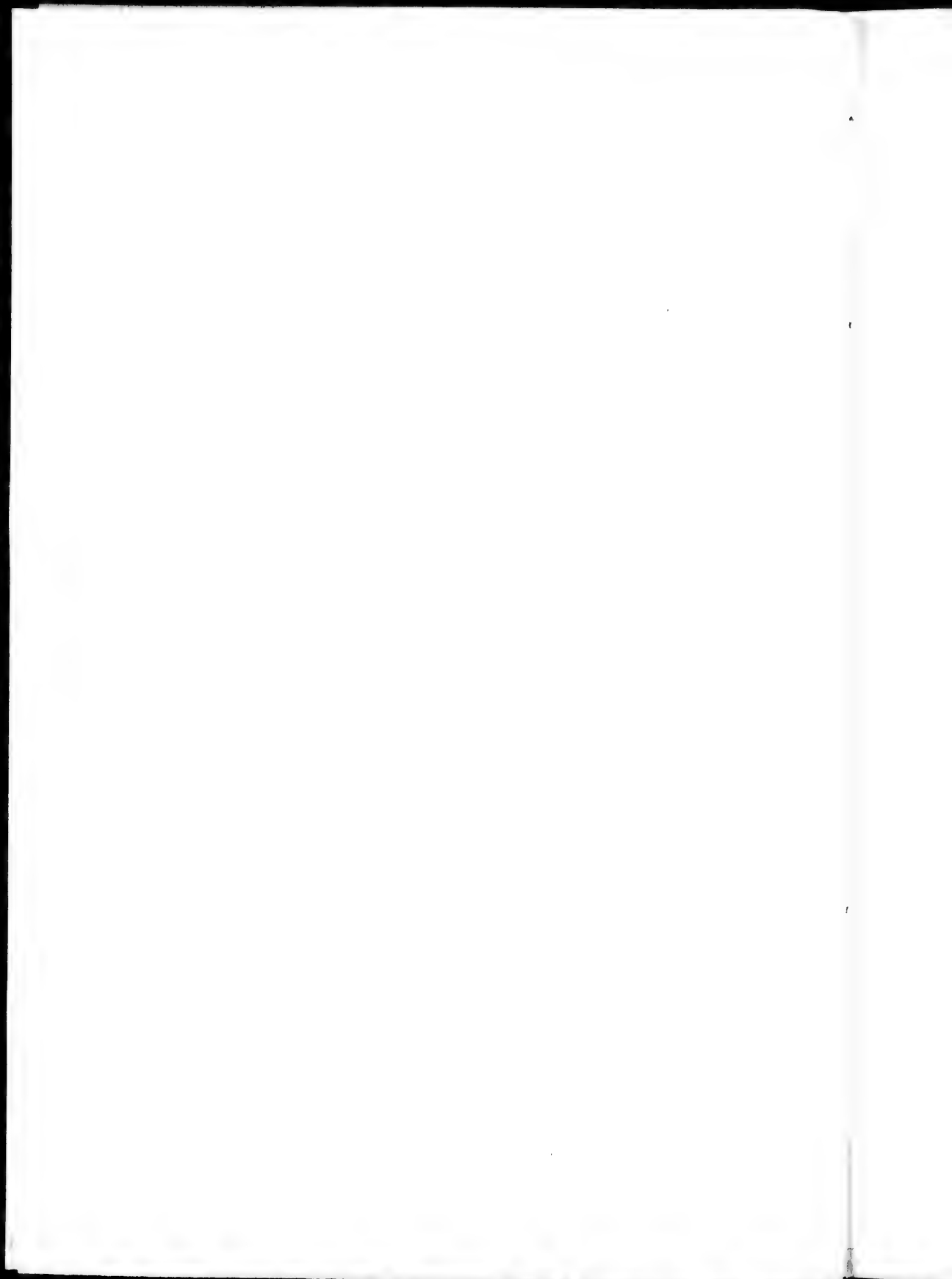
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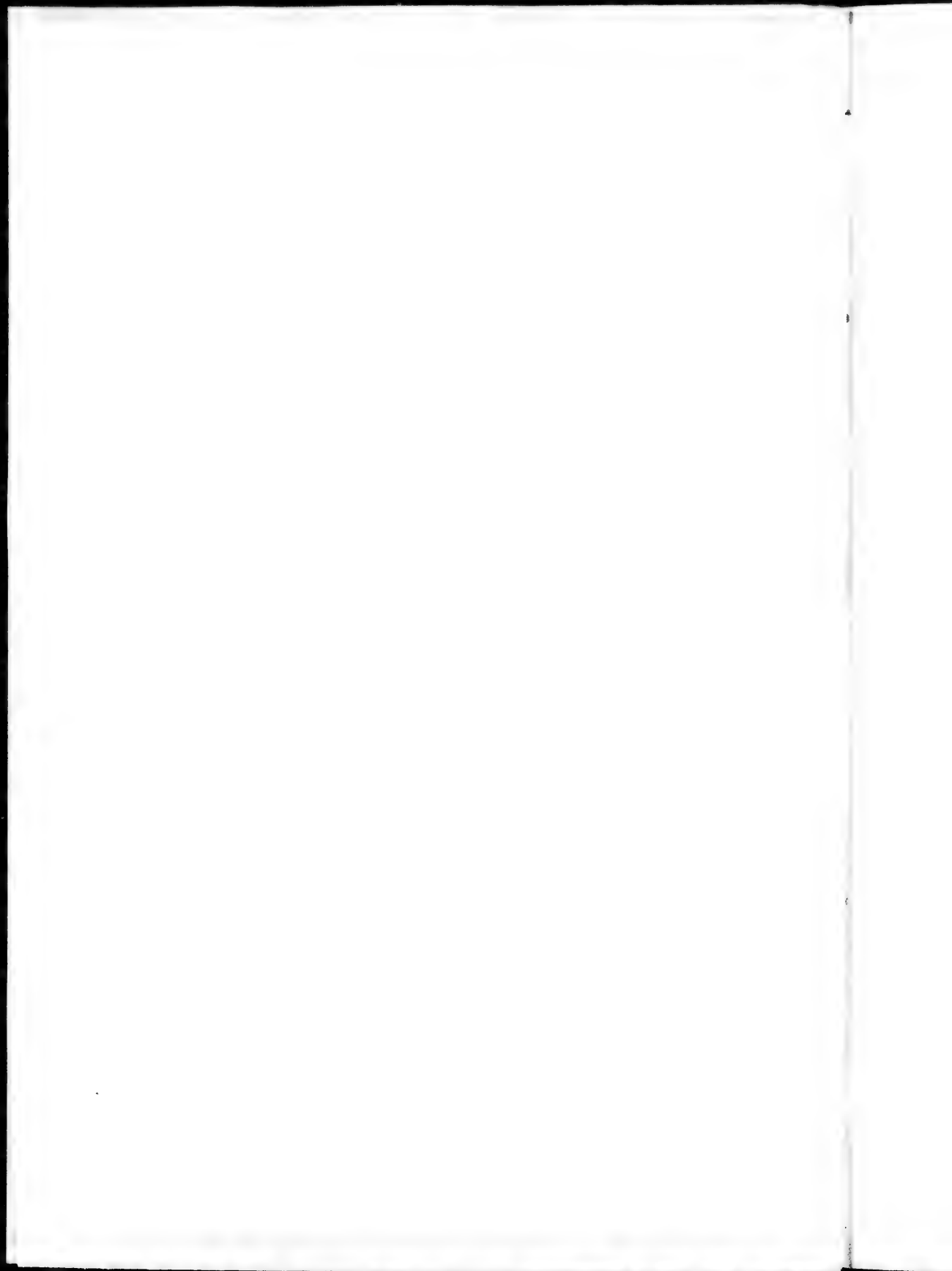
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EMIGRATION

TO THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

The Dominion of Canada, extending from the Atlantic, at Nova Scotia, to the boundaries of the Red River Territory, West of Lake Superior, comprises an area of 377,045 square miles. It includes the four Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island will, probably, before many months be also included. The Hudson's Bay Territory has recently been ceded to the Dominion, and the Pacific Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia will also, in all likelihood, soon become united with it. The Dominion will then comprise 3,339,945 square miles, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and including an area almost as large as the entire continent of Europe. The population of the Dominion is now over four millions. The imports, during the year 1868, amounted to \$71,985,306, and the exports to \$57,567,888—an aggregate trade of \$129,553,194. During the last twenty years the trade of the Provinces comprised in the Dominion has nearly trebled. The total tonnage engaged in this trade amounted, in 1868, to 6,503,859 tons inwards, and 6,478,966 tons outwards. The railways of the Dominion have increased from 55 miles in 1850, to 2,253 miles in 1868; and there are in addition upwards of 800 miles now projected, a large portion of which are under contract and in course of construction. The Post Office system of the Dominion extends to every part, there being upwards of 3,500 post offices, giving postal facilities to the most remote districts of the country. The political institutions of the Dominion are based upon the British principle of responsible government. For the Dominion there is a Privy Council, responsible to Parliament; a Senate, composed of life members, and a House of Commons; the seat of Government being at Ottawa. This Parliament is charged with legislation on all matters of commerce or defence, on all subjects of general or common interest. Each of the Provinces has a Legislature of its own, charged with the control of all matters of local interest. The franchise is exceedingly liberal, as, practically, every householder has a vote. The taxes for the support of Government are levied through customs and excise duties, the latter being chiefly on spirituous and malt liquors, and tobacco. There is no direct taxation except for municipal purposes, such as the making and repairing of roads, the maintenance of the Free School system, &c.

The Province of Ontario offers at present greater inducements to Emigrants, particularly of the agricultural classes, than any other portion of the Dominion. Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or

hire suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less, cleared and improved; and by ordinary discretion and industry can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and afford their children as they grow up a favorable start in life. The price of land varies much according to situation and the amount of improvements in the shape of clearing, fencing, buildings, &c., say from \$10 to \$30 an acre—the money being mostly payable by instalments, covering a period of several years. The hiring of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the soil they cultivate; yet this is sometimes found to be expedient. Rents may be said to range in good localities from \$2 to \$3 per acre for the cleared land, according to situation and the state of the soil, fences and buildings. As a rule, emigrants possessing means would do well not to be in a hurry to make purchases, but to take time to get some personal experience before so important a step is taken. At the same time such persons should be careful to keep their capital from diminishing, before they finally decide on a situation. Agricultural laborers, who are always more or less in general demand, would study their own interest by accepting employment as it may be offered on their arrival, and they will soon learn from observation and experience how to improve permanently their condition. A man having a number of children of either sex will no where find a difficulty in getting them comfortable situations at good wages. For ordinary mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, &c., there is usually a demand in the older settled portions of the province, and in improving towns and cities this demand sometimes exceeds the supply, causing wages to reach and maintain a high standard. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools, who intend turning their hands to farming, will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

There is a prospect of the price of all kinds of labour being maintained, and even increased as the province becomes settled and its population and wealth increase. Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition long, but after a period of more or less duration they can, and do very generally, become employers of labour themselves. By far the greater portion of our now well-to-do farmers commenced life with few or no pecuniary means. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the often needy settler in this new country, where honest industry can scarcely fail to receive its reward.

When the vast extent and great resources of this Dominion—some of which are only beginning to be developed—are considered, with the salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil, and that it is within eight or ten days sail of the mother country, the greatly increased attention which it is now receiving as a promising field of emigration is perfectly natural; and in proportion as correct information regarding its capabilities, and the substantial inducements it holds out to industrious settlers is disseminated and understood, will be the amount of immigration to these shores. The frosts and snows of our winters will cease to be a terror to strangers, who will learn that these conditions of our climate instead of being—as they most erroneously have been represented—serious drawbacks, are in reality highly advantageous, rendering our winters not only salubrious, but often positively enjoyable, and affording a means of rapid and easy transit over the white frozen snow, extending to the remotest settlements.

In coming to Canada—and the remark will apply particularly to Ontario—old country people will feel no greater change than in going from one part of the United Kingdom to another. They will find themselves surrounded in all the older settled districts by similar appliances of comfort and civilization that they left in the old land; the means of educating their

children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers sacredly cherished; and a daily means of intercourse both by steam and telegraph with the central heart of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE SOIL.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the Exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three-fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

In the valleys of some of the largest rivers of Upper Canada, wheat has been grown after wheat for twenty years; the first crops yielded an average of 40 bushels to the acre, but under the thoughtless system of husbandry then pursued, the yield diminished to 12 bushels to the acre, and compelled a change of system, which soon had the effect of restoring the land to its original fertility. This system of exhaustion has effected its own cure, and led to the introduction of a more rational method of cultivating the soil. Years ago, when roads were bad and facilities for communicating with markets few and far between, wheat was the only saleable produce of the farm, so that no effort was spared to cultivate that cereal to the utmost extent. Now, since railroads, macadamized roads, and plank roads have opened up the country, and Agricultural Societies have succeeded in disseminating much useful instruction and information, husbandry has improved in all directions, and the natural fertility of the soil of the old settlements is in a great part restored.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds 22 bushels to the acre, and where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not very uncommon; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the City of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the Government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF CANADA, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The maxim "comparisons are odious" is not always true. Without doubt they may sometimes be very properly instituted. In such cases they should, of course, be conducted with scrupulous fairness. When thus made between parties engaged in honourable competition, and only asking from one another "a fair field and no favour," the results can hardly fail to be of the most encouraging and stimulating character.

Taking as the basis of calculation the official volume which contains the

agricultural results of the last census of the United States, and the similar census returns for Canada, referring to nearly the same period; it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, as some people are constantly telling us, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on our borders, and not suffer one whit from the comparison, but that, on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The following is a summary of the results obtained by a comparison of the official statistics above mentioned.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

First, as regards the Province of Quebec, we find that the following facts are established. That the growth of population in Quebec vastly exceeded that in the States of Vermont and Maine, lying along her borders. That, starting at the census before last, with a population less than that of those two States combined, she exceeded them in population at the last census by nearly 230,000. That, as compared with the States, which in 1850 had a population as great as her own, the decennial rate of increase in Quebec was greater than in any of those States, with one solitary exception—the State of Indiana. That, in nine years to their ten, she lessened by two, the number of States which in 1850 had a population exceeding hers. That the rate of increase of population in Quebec in nine years was greater than the rate of increase in ten years in the whole of the United States, excluding the Western and Pacific States and Territories. And that her decennial rate of increase was greater than that of the whole United States, not including the Western States and Territories, but including California and the other States and Territories on the Pacific. That in the interval between the last census and the preceding one, Quebec added to the breadth of her cultivated lands at a rate exceeding her growth in population, which equalled within a fraction the rate in the United States; the addition to the acreage under cultivation in Quebec being greater than the increase of population by 8.50 per cent., while in the United States it was 8.72 per cent. That the cash value of lands occupied as farms in Quebec per cultivated acre, exceeds, in 1860, the cash value of lands occupied as farms in the United States per cultivated acre; the value in Quebec being \$19.04 per acre, while in the United States it was \$16.32 per acre. That the value of farming implements used in Quebec was greater in proportion to the amount of land cultivated than in the adjoining States, or in the United States as a whole; the average value of the farming implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being \$176 in Quebec, as against \$122 in Maine, \$130 in Vermont, \$134 in the whole of the New England States, and \$150 in the whole of the United States. That, as regards the great agricultural staples of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes, Quebec increased her annual productions of these articles in nine years between 1851 and 1860, from 22½ millions to 45 millions of bushels, or 100 per cent.; while in the United States the increase in the production of those articles in ten years between 1850 and 1860, was only 45 per cent. That in 1860, her production of these articles was 40.64 bushels for each inhabitant, only falling short by less than three bushels of the production of the United States, where it was 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—Quebec raised of the remaining articles 40.20 bushels for each inhabitant, against a production in the United States of only 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant, and against a production in the adjoining States of Maine and Vermont of 22.10 bushels for each inhabitant. And that, finally, in proportion to population, Quebec owned more

horses than the United States, as many cows, and nearly as many sheep; and that, during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, she increased her production of butter and wool at a rate considerably exceeding the rate of increase maintained in the United States.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

As regards Canada, that is the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which composed the Province of Canada when the last census was taken, we find that the following facts are established: That during the interval between the last census and the preceding one, the decennial rate of increase of population in Canada exceeded that in the United States by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Canada adding 40.87 per cent. to her population in ten years, while the United States added only 35.58 per cent. to theirs. That she brought her wild lands into cultivation at a rate, in nine years exceeding the rate of increase of cultivated lands in the United States in ten years, by nearly 6 per cent.,—Canada, in 1860, having added 50 acres of cultivated land to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1851, while the United States, in 1860, had only added 44 acres to every 100 acres under cultivation in 1850. That the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of Canada in 1860 exceeded the value per cultivated acre of the farming lands of the United States; the average value per cultivated acre in Canada being \$20.87, and in the United States \$17.32. That in Canada, a larger capital was invested in agricultural implements, in proportion to the amount of land cultivated, than in the United States—the average value of agricultural implements used on a farm having 100 cultivated acres, being in Canada \$182, and in the United States \$150. That, in proportion to population, Canada in 1860 raised twice as much wheat as the United States; Canada in that year raising 11.02 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That, bulking together eight leading staples of agriculture—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—Canada between 1851 and 1860, increased her production of these articles from 57 millions to 123 millions of bushels—an increase of 113 per cent., while the United States in ten years, from 1850 to 1860, increased their productions of the same articles only 45 per cent. That in 1860, Canada raised of those articles, 49.12 bushels for each inhabitant, against a production in the United States of 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—Canada raised of the remaining articles, 48.07 bushels for each inhabitant, almost three times the rate of production in the United States, which was 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant. And that, as regards live stock and their products, Canada in 1860, in proportion to her population, owned more horses and more cows, made more butter, kept more sheep, and had a greater yield of wool than the United States.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is, of course, still more favourable. We have seen that in nine years, she added 46.65 per cent. to her population, while the United States in ten years added only 35.58 per cent. to theirs. That she maintained a *decennial* rate of increase greater by one-half than that of the whole of the United States and territories—more than *double* that of all the United States, excluding the Western States, and only falling short of the increase in the Western States and territories by 7 per cent.,—and that in nine years to their ten, she passed four states of the Union which in 1850 had a population exceeding hers [Indiana, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky,] leaving at the date of the last census only five States which exceeded her in population. That in nine years she added nearly 64 cultivated acres to every hundred acres in cultivation in 1852, while the United States and territories in ten years added only a little over 44 acres to every

hundred acres under cultivation at the date of the previous census. That she subdued her wild lands more rapidly than even the growth of her population, at a rate almost double that in the United States (the proportion being as 17.10 to 8.72.) That the cash value of her farms in 1860, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States, being \$211.42 in Ontario, and \$211.33 in the United States. That their value per acre was greater in Ontario than in the United States by nearly \$6, being \$22.10 per acre in Ontario, and \$16.32 per acre in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That she grew more wheat in 1860 than any State in the Union. That, in proportion to population, she produced in that year more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That—excluding Indian corn from the list—she produced of the remaining articles, 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant, produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was 34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population, Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants, Ontario owned 32 milch cows, and the United States, only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States, in proportion to population. That in 1860 she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That in the same year she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in the nine years from 1851 to 1860, she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States, in ten years from 1850 to 1860, the increase in the production of butter was only 46½ per cent. And that in nine years she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while in ten years the United States increased their production of wool only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves. Exhibiting as they do a most gratifying progress in Canada, both absolutely and relatively, as compared with the United States, they ought to shut the mouths of croakers, and give fresh encouragement to the hardy workers, who, with the help of Providence, have made Canada what it is, to go on availing themselves to the utmost of the advantages of their position, for the improvement of their own fortunes, and the advancement and prosperity of the country at large.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

Very incorrect ideas prevail abroad as to the climate of this country. Our winters are supposed to be arctic in their duration and severity; and our summers, in the manner, arctic in their brevity and coolness. The statement is current that we have frost every month in the year, and "the rigours of a Canadian climate," have become a proverb.

The truth is, however, that ours is a pleasant and fruitful land. The healthfulness of the country is established beyond controversy, and our climatic vicissitudes, though sometimes a source of inconvenience, are by no means unwholesome. In the absence of any registration returns, we have no reliable *data* from which to arrive at the death rate of the Province. Such figures as we have, however, tend to the conclusion that it is extremely probable that Ontario is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The figures already given show that in point of productiveness this country leaves nothing to be desired.

No where on earth do the seasons of the year move on in lovelier, grander procession. In spring, we have a quick awakening of vegetable life, and nature puts on her best attire, promptly as a bride on her wedding-morn. Our summer is short, but gorgeous with splendour, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed; we have oppressive heat at times, and occasionally drought, but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all things; how welcome is the rain, and how green and beautiful are the fields, the gardens, and the woods, when it falls. In autumn we have the waving fields of grain and tasselled corn; our orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silvery verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; our forests present a richly-tinted and many-coloured foliage: we have mid-October days in which the weather is superb; our Indian summer is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beautiful hectic flush sits upon the face of universal nature as death draws on and we glide imperceptibly into winter. This, though confessedly severe, is exhilarating, hardening animal as well as vegetable fibre, while it has its ameliorations and joys in the fire-side warmth that tempers into geniality the clear, frosty air; we have also the merry jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh, and the skater's healthful sport, together with almost entire exemption from damp and mud, two most disagreeable accompaniments of winter in milder climes. The characteristics of this country are only beginning to be known abroad, as its resources are only beginning to be developed at home. It offers inducements rarely surpassed to industrious, energetic, prudent settlers. Let it only be thickly settled with a population worthy of it, and it will take no mean rank among the countries of the earth. Sunnier climes there may be, but a fitter habitation for the development of a manly, vigorous race, it would be difficult to find in any part of the world.

THE FARMING INTEREST OF CANADA.

The official census taken in January, 1861, furnishes reliable *data* for arriving at the agricultural condition of the country; and an official Report from the Bureau of Agriculture, issued in 1863, provides estimates of two years' later date. From these returns it appears that the number of persons in actual occupation of land in Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario), in 1860, was not less than 131,983, and in Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec), 105,671. The quantity of land held was as follows:—

Persons holding in

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
10 acres and under.....	4,424	6,822
10 acres to 20.....	2,675	3,186
20 acres to 50.....	26,630	20,074
50 acres to 100.....	64,891	44,041
100 acres to 200.....	28,336	24,739
Above 200 acres.....	5,027	6,809

Total occupiers.....131,983 105,671

It thus appears that there were, nine years ago, no fewer than 237,654 persons in Canada who cultivate their own land; and if the army of farm servants, choppers, carpenters, blacksmiths, waggonmakers, harnessmakers, &c., directly employed on farm work, be added, it will be seen at once how vast a proportion of the half million of male adults in Canada are directly employed in the cultivation of the soil.

Then as to the capital employed. The estimated cash value of the farms and farming implements was, in January, 1861, as follows:—

In Upper Canada.....	\$306,442,662
In Lower Canada.....	178,870,271

Total value..... \$485,312,933

And this enormous sum does not include the live stock and crops on hand. The last census showed the live stock to have been then as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.
Milch Cows, No. of head.....	451,640	328,370
Oxen and Steers.....	99,605	200,991
Young cattle.....	464,083	287,611
Horses of all kinds.....	377,681	248,515
Sheep.....	1,170,225	682,829
Pigs.....	776,001	236,400

At present prices these cannot be valued at much under \$100,000,000; and the amazing rapidity with which the live stock of the country is increasing in number and value can readily be seen by a comparison of the census returns of 1851 and 1861.

But perhaps a more satisfactory idea of the agricultural industry of the Province can be gained from a statement of the annual product of our farms. In the year 1860 the crop was as follows:—

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.	Total.
Wheat, bushels.....	24,620,425	2,654,354	27,274,779
Barley, do.....	2,521,962	2,281,674	5,103,636
Rye, do.....	675,161	844,192	1,817,373
Peas, do.....	9,601,366	2,648,777	12,250,173
Oats, do.....	21,220,874	17,551,296	38,772,170
Buckwheat, do.....	1,234,637	1,250,025	2,498,662
Indian corn, do.....	2,236,290	334,861	2,591,151
Potatoes, do.....	15,325,920	12,770,471	28,096,391
Turnips, do.....	18,206,949	892,434	19,099,393
Man. Wurz. do.....	546,971	207,256	754,227
Carrots, do.....	1,905,598	293,067	2,198,665
Beans, do.....	43,143	21,384	70,527
Clover and Timothy seed, bushels...	61,818	33,954	95,772
Hay, tons.....	851,844	689,977	1,551,821
Hops do.....	247,052	53,387	300,439

STATE OF NEW YORK AND ONTARIO.

9

	U. Canada.	L. Canada.	Total.
Maple Sugar, lbs.,.....	6,970,605	9,325,147	16,295,752
Cider, gallons,.....	1,567,831	21,011	1,588,842
Wool, lbs.,.....	3,659,766	1,967,388	5,627,154
Butter, lbs.,.....	26,828,264	15,906,949	42,735,213
Cheese, lbs.,.....	2,687,172	686,297	3,373,469
Flax and Hemp, lbs.,.....	1,225,934	975,827	2,201,761
Tobacco,	777,426		

The total value of these products of the farm in 1860 was close upon one hundred millions of dollars! And if we add the increase made since that year on the live stock, the improvements made on old farms, and the new lands brought into cultivation, a pretty good estimate may be formed of the highly satisfactory condition of the farming interest in Canada.

And then the work is but begun. The total number of acres that had passed from the Government into private hands in 1861 was:—

In Upper Canada.....	13,354,907
In Lower Canada.....	10,375,418

Total acres sold..... 23,730,325

Of this there are in cultivation, acres:—

In Upper Canada.....	6,051,619
In Lower Canada.....	4,804,235
	<u>10,855,854</u>

Leaving yet wild..... 12,874,471

NOT ONE-HALF OF THE LAND ALREADY IN PRIVATE HANDS, THEREFORE, IS YET CULTIVATED, to say nothing of the many millions of acres of wild lands still undisposed of by Government. The war on the wilderness has but begun, and assuredly the prospects before agriculturists are encouraging enough, and the field of exertion wide enough to stimulate the best and most ambitious to active and persevering exertion for the advancement of this greatest interest of the country.

STATE OF NEW YORK AND ONTARIO.

There is no part of this Continent superior to Ontario as an agricultural country. This is abundantly borne out by statistics. These prove not only our Western lands to be unexcelled in fertility, but that our system of husbandry is of the most satisfactory kind. We have no later Canadian statistics than those of the census of 1861, but even these—and we have made great progress since that time—compare favourably with any of the adjoining American States. Take New York for example. That state is regarded as one of the best agricultural districts in the Union, and as regards climate occupies pretty much the same position as the Western Provinces. Its latest agricultural statistics are for the year 1864—three years after ours were taken—and yet in many particulars we completely take the lead. The following are the principal agricultural returns of each country—these of Ontario, it should be remembered, being for the year 1861, and those of New York for 1864:—

	Ontario.	New York.
Population.....	1,396,091	4,554,204
Acres of improved lands.....	6,051,619	14,828,216
Acres unimproved.....	7,303,288	10,412,534

	Ontario.	New York.
Cash value of farms.....	\$295,162,315	\$923,881,381
Value of implements.....	\$11,289,347	\$21,184,324
Acres of fall wheat.....	434,729	406,591
Bushels do	7,537,651	5,432,282
Acres spring wheat.....	951,634	104,996
Bushels do	17,082,774	
Acres of barley.....	118,940	189,035
Bushels do	2,321,962	3,075,170
Acres of rye.....	70,376	233,219
Bushels do	973,181	2,575,438
Acres peas.....	460,595	46,491
Bushels do	9,601,396	580,827
Acres oats.....	678,537	1,109,565
Bushels do	21,220,874	19,052,833
Acres corn.....	79,918	632,255
Bushels do	2,256,290	17,983,888
Acres potatoes	137,266	235,073
Bushels do	15,325,920	23,237,762
Acres turnips	73,409	8,124
Bushels do	13,206,950	1,282,388

The contrast between New York State and Ontario, as afforded by these statistics, is very favourable to us. With far less population, less improved land, and less value of implements, our farmers turn out far more fall wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats, turnips, &c. Of Indian corn, rye, and potatoes, the New Yorkers rather take the lead, and they are also set down as doing so in barley in the above table. But the barley crop has had an immense increase in Ontario since 1861, and we have little doubt that our next census will show that we now raise more barley than New York does. As to quality, it is freely admitted by the Americans themselves that we raise the best barley to be had on the Continent. The higher price paid for our barley fully attests this fact.

One of the most gratifying features of the above comparison, is the fact that our lands yield more per acre than those of New York State. Of fall wheat, New York sowed within some 28,000 acres of the breadth sown in Ontario, but we reaped over 2,600,000 bushels more than they did. The average quantity of oats raised by us in 1861 was fully more than 31 bushels per acre—but New York only averaged 17 bushels per acre! As will be seen by reference to the table, New York reaped 19,052,833 bushels of oats from 1,109,565 acres sown, whilst our Western farmers, from 678,337 acres, took off no less than 21,220,874 bushels! This fact, of itself, speaks volumes for the fertility of Canadian soil. The small quantity of turnips raised in New York appears singular—our returns being 13,206,950 bushels as against 1,282,388. Taking the returns all in all, they indicate pretty clearly that our farmers have nothing to envy in the Empire State, and that either as regards excellent soil or good farming, we can compare favourably with our neighbours.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Municipal Institutions of Ontario are an admirable illustration of the advantages of local self-government. The Province is divided into forty-two counties; these being subdivided into township, town, and village municipalities, the cities being separate and distinct for municipal purposes. The cities are governed by a Board of Aldermen, who are elected for three years, one-third retiring each year. The incorporated towns have a Mayor

and Town Council, elected in a similar manner, while townships and villages are governed by a council of five, one of whom is the Reeve, who are elected annually. The Reeves of the different Municipalities in a county form the County Council, which has control of all boundary roads between townships, and other matters of general interest. Every township and village has one Reeve. Where the number of rate-payers is over five hundred, a Deputy Reeve is appointed; where over a thousand, a second Deputy, and so on—one for each five hundred or fraction of five hundred ratepayers. These Municipal bodies are authorized to levy by direct taxation such moneys as may be required for local improvements, such as roads, bridges, drainage, police, &c., and, at the requisition of the Boards of School Trustees, for the maintenance of the free school system. For purposes of taxation an assessment of the municipality is made each year, the right of appeal being allowed to each rate-payer, to the Council sitting as a Court of Revision, against the assessment; and from them to the County Judge. These Municipal Councils are generally well and economically managed. The taxation for municipal purposes does not usually exceed about £2 stg. per hundred acres; and by law Municipal Councils are restrained from incurring any debt which, with all other charges, would raise the taxation to above two per cent. of the assessed value—usually about one-half the real value—of the property of the Municipality. This system has infused a fine spirit of self-reliance in the people, excited in them a lively interest in all public questions; and from the ranks of the Municipal Councillors, who receive a practical training in the smaller arena, are recruited our members of Parliament.

ONTARIO—GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS.

The Province of Ontario is situate to the north of the River St. Lawrence, and the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. Its northerly and westerly boundaries are by no means well defined, so that its area can be given only approximately. However, it may be safely assumed at about 121,230 square miles, equal to 77,606,400 acres, or almost exactly the same as that of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of that Kingdom is upwards of 30 millions. It would therefore appear that after making due allowance for difference of climate and soil, Ontario could well sustain a population of at least 10 millions. Its actual population at different periods will appear from the following table:—

1830.....	210,437	By census.
1841.....	465,357	do
1851.....	952,004	do
1861.....	1,396,091	do
1869.....	1,962,067	Estimated.

It will be seen from the above figures that its present population is about ten times what it was 40 years ago, a rate of increase considerably greater than that of the United States during the same time. The figures also show that its present population of about 2,000,000 is only a fifth of that which it is probably capable of supporting, so that there is still ample room for a large immigration.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, a very large proportion being of the very best description for agricultural purposes. The natural advantages of Ontario are very great; its internal water communication by means of the great lakes is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth, it has been pronounced by competent authorities equal to any part of the world, abounding

as it does in iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c., &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

There are many fine cities and towns scattered over the country. The largest, and in every respect the most important, is Toronto, the capital of Ontario. This city now numbers a population of over 60,000; it is well situated on Lake Ontario, is very handsomely built, containing as large a number of fine buildings as almost any city of the same size in the world; among them may be mentioned the Parliament Buildings, Lieutenant-Governor's residence, the University, Osgoode Hall, containing the law courts and offices, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, the Normal School, Trinity College, the Mechanics' Institute, the Lunatic Asylum, the Hospital, Goal, and a number of other fine buildings, public and private. No better evidence is needed to attest the enterprise and prosperity of its inhabitants. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and is beautifully situated on the river of the same name. It contains the Parliament Buildings, one of the noblest structures on the American continent. Kingston is a well-built and strongly fortified city, beautifully situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Hamilton is a fine commercial city, at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario. London is a handsome inland city, in the centre of the Western peninsula.

The annexed table contains a list of the cities and towns which, at the last census in 1861, had a population of upwards of 3000. The population by the census of 1851 is also given, so that the rapid increase of every one of them can be seen at a glance.

Population of cities and towns having in 1861 over 3000 people :—

	1841.	1851.	1861.
Toronto	14,249	30,775	44,821
Hamilton	836 2846	14,111	19,096
Ottawa		7760	14,669
Kingston	1841 6292	11,585	13,743
London	1841 5124	7035	11,555
St. Catharines		4363	6284
Bellefonte	1841 3500	4569	6277
Brantford		3877	6251
Guolph	1844 700	1860	5076
Cobourg		3871	4975
Chatham		2070	4466
Port Hope		2476	4162
Brockville		3246	4112
Peterborough		2191	3979
Woodstock		2112	3353
Goderich		1329	3227
Galt	1846 1000	2243	3069
Total		105,483	159,115

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of the country is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled by any other in variety and richness. It has not yet, however, received anything like the attention it deserves, and may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped. To mention some of the principal articles, we have iron in large quantities a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of \$250,000 are exported annually. Silver is also found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay. Mica is also found, and worked in quantities that pay well.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, County of Lambton, in 1862, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the County of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district. In 1867, 120 wells were sunk with great success, 120,000 barrels being shipped, and 200,000 tanked for future use. In 1868, the produce was about 4000 barrels weekly, equal to 200,000 in the year. Canada requires for home consumption only about 120,000 barrels, so that there is ample surplus for export. The difficulty in getting the Canadian oil into European markets has been its odour. American oil has been readily deodorized, and consequently has kept Canadian out of the market. A process has quite recently been invented, however, by which the Canadian article can be perfectly deodorised, and as this oil is superior to American in having greater illuminating power, and being less explosive, it is expected that a large export trade will be developed during the ensuing year. Large refineries have been constructed at immense expense for preparing the oil according to the new process. When the export trade is fully developed, the trade will become of great value to Ontario.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface. The article is obtained by evaporating the brine, and is exceedingly good for table use, having been found upon chemical analysis to be of almost perfect purity. As evidence of its quality, it may be mentioned that it received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the first prize at the New York State Fair for the same year. Although the manufacture has been carried on for only two or three years, there is now produced far more salt than is needed by the Pro-

vince of Ontario, and large quantities will probably be exported. In November, 1866, the manufacture was 45 barrels a day; in August, 1867, it was 90; in August, 1868, 190; and now it is probably upwards of 300 barrels a day. Over \$70,000 have been expended; 13 wells are now sunk, and about 200 kettles are in operation.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is just now being commenced.

The above is not intended as a complete list, but is merely submitted to show what Ontario may be expected to become in future in respect of its mineral wealth.

POSTAL SYSTEM.

The postal system is admirably arranged, so as to secure the great requisites of punctuality, despatch, and cheapness. The price of postage on letters carried within the Dominion is 3 cents per half ounce, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling if pre-paid; if not pre-paid, the charge is 5 cents, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling. The charge of letters to the United States is 6 cents or 3 pence.

Money orders are given out for a large proportion of post offices within the Dominion, and in exchange with the United States and Great Britain. There is also a parcel and book post in connection with the general post, by which parcels, books, &c., are sent at reasonable rates.

Some idea may be formed of the extent and rapid development of the system from the following figures for the Dominion; In 1857, the number of letters sent by post was 10,280,012, while in 1866, it rose to 16,334,347. In 1857, money orders were issued to the amount of \$1,432,104; in 1866, the amount was \$2,339,293.

Savings banks have been established in connection with the post office, similar to those in operation in Great Britain. The system was inaugurated about eighteen months ago, and already, on the 31st Oct., 1869, over a million dollars remained on deposit in the hands of the Receiver-General, the monthly increase being about \$50,000. The yearly deposit by any one person is limited to \$360, and the large sum above mentioned has been almost exclusively deposited by mechanics and labourers out of their weekly savings. Interest is allowed on deposits at 4 and 5 per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Electric Telegraph is made use of in Canada to a far greater extent in proportion to population than in Great Britain. There are now two companies in existence in Ontario—the Montreal and the Dominion—the latter has but recently started into existence. The rate throughout the Dominion is 25 cents, equal to a shilling sterling, for the first ten words, and one cent (equal to a half-penny) for every extra word. In 1867, the number of messages sent by the Montreal Company in Ontario and Quebec was 513,811, being an increase of 75,000 in two years.

RAILWAYS, CANALS, ROADS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852, there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment, there are upwards of 1,400 miles in operation. The building of several others is in contemplation, and in all probability will be shortly commenced. The principal of these are the Intercolo-

nial, to connect the Province of Quebec with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce; the Toronto and Nipissing; the Toronto and Muskoka; the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, the Whitby and Port Perry, and the Canada Central from Montreal to Ottawa. Some of these have already been commenced, and others will, undoubtedly, be built at no distant day. Their construction will involve an expenditure of many millions sterling, and will give employment to a very large number of operatives, clerks, &c., for the next five or ten years.

There are several canals in Ontario. The Welland, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa, and the St. Lawrence Canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river. There are two other canals which have been contemplated for several years, and may possibly be built at some future time; one connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario; the other connecting that Bay with the River Ottawa, passing through Lake Nipissing.

As to ordinary roads; in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the Government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads. These are marked on the map with black lines of medium thickness, the very thick black lines represent the railways open.

LAWS.

The laws, and the mode of administering them, are mainly the same as in England, the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. Though the laws are mainly the same as those of England, there are nevertheless many very important differences. Among the most striking of these may be mentioned the following:—The law of primogeniture has been abolished, lands descending to all children, male and female, in equal shares. Married women hold their own property free from the debts and control of the husband. Trial by jury in civil cases is optional, being dispensed with unless either party desire it. The Courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, which are called the Superior Courts, each presided over by three judges, whose acknowledged ability and impartiality gives weight to their decisions, which are consequently received with the greatest respect. Then there are the County Courts, one in each county or union of counties, presided over by the County Judge. These are courts of inferior jurisdiction, only taking cognizance, as a general thing, of claims of less than \$400, or more than \$100. Below these in each county are the Division Courts, presided over by the County Judge, who goes circuit within his county. These are for the disposal of claims of \$100 or less, which they do with remarkable cheapness and efficiency. The Judges of the Superior Courts (Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery), go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, in the spring and autumn, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The County Judges hold Courts twice a year, in the summer and winter, alternately with the Superior Court Judges. The Judges are all appointed by the Dominion Government, not being elective as in the United States.

The legal profession is greatly overstocked, owing to the large number of young men who have taken to it of late years; its members, however, are generally men of intelligence, and the profession is consequently much respected and in good standing.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There are numerous institutions throughout the Province which have been built at the expense of the people, and which are consequently public works under the control of the Government. Of these, are the Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Kingston, Amherstburg and Orillia; the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston; Osgoode Hall, Toronto; the Normal School, Toronto; the Boys' Reformatory at Penetanguishene. The Local Government of Ontario, having a considerable surplus on hand, are spending a part of it, about \$450,000, on the construction of other works which are greatly needed. Among these are a new Lunatic Asylum, now building at London; a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville; three locks to obviate difficulties in navigation and rapids in the waters at the back of Peterborough; and the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto, now nearly completed. These and other works which are in contemplation will give employment to a large number of hands, and are therefore, together with the contemplated new railways and canals, calculated to attract a large immigration of labourers, who will thus find ready employment at good wages.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

The financial affairs of the Province are carried on through the medium of the various banks, which are private institutions incorporated either by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter. The currency consists of a silver and copper coinage, the usual coins met with being Canadian 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper, English shillings and sixpences, which pass for 24 and 12 cents respectively, and United States half and quarter dollar, and 10, 5 and 3 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent pieces, of copper. There are also copper coins issued by the banks, which go by the name of "coppers," the value of which is a little less than the British half-penny. Gold coins are very rarely used, bank notes having almost altogether superseded them. These notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to five hundred and upwards.

The Dominion Government has, within the last two years, issued "Provincial Notes," similar to the bank notes. The Government is responsible for the redemption of these at certain cities named in the notes, and they are now circulated very largely.

The following is a list of the principal banks doing business in Ontario, one or other of which has agencies at all the important towns:—

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
MERCHANTS' BANK.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
ONTARIO BANK.
ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.
BANK OF TORONTO.
NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK.
QUEBEC BANK.
CITY BANK.

There are many other banks doing business in the other Provinces, but their notes are not largely circulated in Ontario.

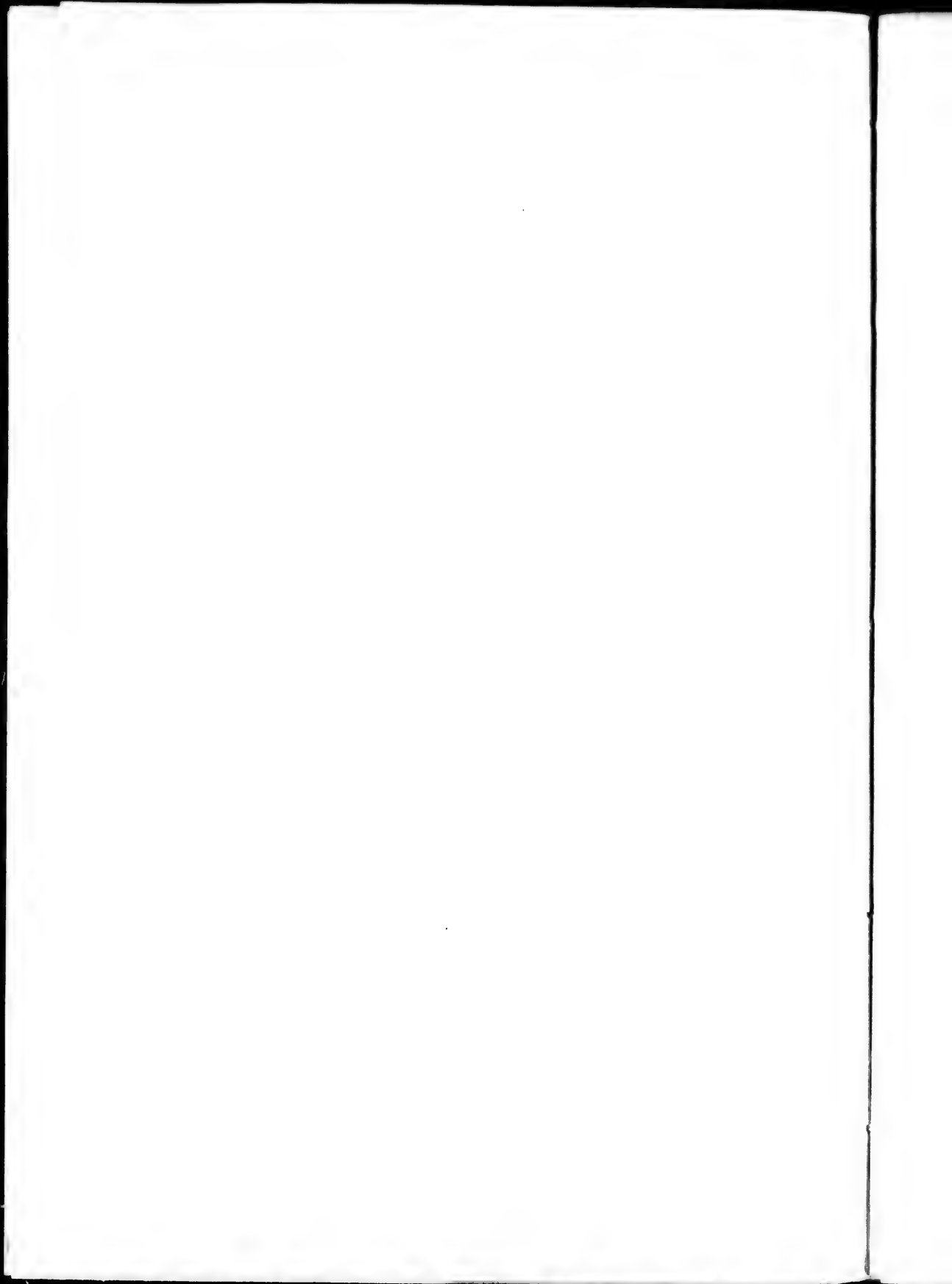
It is important that the difference between the currency of Canada and that of the United States should be borne in mind. The Canadian dollar, the currency being redeemable in gold, is worth about 4s. stg. The American dollar, on the contrary, being irredeemable in gold, varies in price, but is generally worth about 3s. stg.

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MONEY TABLE.

Table showing the value of Sterling money in Canadian currency and vice versa:

Sterling money.			Its equivalent in dols. and cents.		Canadian cur- rency.		Its equivalent in Sterling money		
£	s.	d.	£	c.	£	c.	£	s.	d.
		1		02		01			1
		2		04		02			$\frac{1}{2}$
		3		06		03			$1\frac{1}{4}$
		4		08		05			$1\frac{1}{2}$
		5		10		10			5
		6		12		15			$7\frac{1}{2}$
		7		14		20			10
		8		16		25		1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
		10		20		50		2	1
		11		22	1	60		4	1
	1	0		24	2	00		8	3
	1	3		30	3	00		12	5
	1	6		36	4	00		16	5
	1	9		43	5	00		1	0
	2	0		49	6	00	1	4	8
	2	6		61	10	00	2	1	1
	5	0	1	22	29	09	4	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	10	0	2	43	25	00	5	2	9
	1	0	4	87	59	00	10	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	5	0	24	33	100	00	20	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	10	0	48	67	500	00	102	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	25	0	121	67	1000	00	205	9	7
	100	0	486	67	5000	00	1027	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	1000	0	4866	67	10,000	00	2054	15	$10\frac{1}{2}$

For general purposes, it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the English halfpenny are almost identical in value.

RELIGION.

The settler will find all the different forms of religion in Ontario that exist in Great Britain. The following are the numbers of the religious denominations, according to the census of 1861, given in the order of number. —

Church of England	311,535
Presbyterians	303,331
Roman Catholics	253,111
Wesleyans Methodists	218,227
Other Methodists	123,125
Baptists	61,559
Lutherans	24,299
Congregationalists	9,37
Miscellaneous creeds	60,713
Of no religion	17,373
No creed stated	8,123
Total	1,396,091

It will be seen that not one of the different denominations is so numerous as to give it undue preponderance relatively to the whole population. After a long-continued agitation on the subject, the union between Church and State was severed many years ago, so that there is now no Established Church, which is taken under the especial protection and patronage of the Government. The result is that there is perfect religious equality in the eye of the law

TAXATION.

The Dominion revenue is raised altogether by indirect taxation. The annual expenditure amounts to about \$15,000,000, equal to \$3.75 per head. In the United States, the federal tax amounts to about \$16.45 in gold per head. Besides this, there is the State tax, which each State collects for State purposes. In New York State, this amounts to about \$1.60 a head, adding this to the Federal tax and the sum is \$18.05, which is the annual burden per head of the population of that State.

In Ontario, there is no taxation answering to the State taxation, the Provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion tax which the Dominion hands over to each Province. There is in the United States a municipal tax besides the Federal and State taxes, which is probably about equal in amount to the municipal tax of Ontario.

The above figures of \$3.65 per head and \$18.05 per head, will very nearly represent the difference between Ontario and New York State in regard to the weight of taxation.

With respect to public debt, that of Canada is \$23.50 per head, that of the United States is \$80.18, showing a state of things much in favour of the former country.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

This great power has been developed to an extent which is unknown in Great Britain: every town has its weekly or daily newspaper, which brings the latest news from all parts of the world within reach of all the inhabitants. The total number of papers published in the Province is about 180, of which 15 are daily, the rest weekly or bi-weekly.

EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THE PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Upper Canada Common School System was originally introduced in 1816, but may be said to have been reconstructed, remodelled, and placed on its present efficient footing by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the head of the Ontario Education Department. Its principal features were borrowed from New York and Massachusetts, Ireland and Germany, all so modified and blended as to suit the temper and condition of the country, and differing in several particulars from any other public school system on this continent. These points of difference are chiefly as follows: 1. It provides for religious instruction. 2. The head of the department is a permanent, and not a political officer. 3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the municipality. 4. No foreign books in the English branches of instruction

are permitted. 5. Maps, school apparatus, prize and library books are directly supplied by the department, and 100 per cent on all local appropriations for a similar purpose is likewise granted. 6. Superannuated and worn out teachers are pensioned. 7. Provision is made for recording meteorological observations at ten of the County Grammar Schools.

In order to work this system, each township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. The rate-payers may, however, elect a township Board of Trustees instead of Section Trustees. In towns, cities and villages, Boards of Trustees, elected by the rate-payers, supervise the management and expenditure. The same general dispositions apply to the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

In 1863, under the Common School System, there were 4,450 schools in operation, and 4,996 teachers employed, 2,777 of whom were males, and 2,219 females. Attending these there were 419,899 scholars, of whom 221,897 were boys, and 198,002 were girls. The Superintendent, in his report, states that "a larger number of girls than boys attend private schools, and that he deeply regrets to observe that the number of children reported as not attending any school is 37,652."

The highest salary paid in a county to a teacher was \$665; the lowest \$100. The highest salary paid in a city was \$1,500; the lowest \$250. The highest in a town, \$1,000; the lowest, \$260. The highest in a village, \$300; the lowest, \$300. The average salaries of male teachers in counties, without board, was \$269; of female teachers, \$183; in cities, of male teachers, \$369; of female teachers, \$228; in towns, of male teachers, \$477; of female teachers, \$224; in villages, of male teachers, \$418; of female teachers, \$193. A small increase on the preceding year in the average salaries of teachers.

It is gratifying to observe that of the 4,450 Common Schools in question, no less than 3,936 are entirely free, and that in the remaining 494 the highest fee charged is 25 cents (one shilling sterling) a month.

History is taught in 1,966 of these schools, Book-keeping in 1,589, Algebra in 1,643, and Geometry in 1,260. The number of schools in which the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer is further stated to have been 3,035; and the number of schools in which the Bible and Testament were read, 3,035. These religious readings are purely voluntary with Trustees and Teachers; and no child can be compelled to be present if its parents or guardians object.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Ontario School Law also provides for the establishment and maintenance of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, of which, in 1863, there were 162, with 236 teachers (94 of whom were males), and 20,594 pupils; the average attendance being 9,305.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools are the next most important feature in the Ontario School System, being the intermediate link between the Common School and the University. They were established in 1807. The whole number of schools reported in 1863 was 101, with 5,649 pupils.

The pupils of the Grammar Schools are grounded in Latin, French and Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, the Ancient and most of the Modern Histories commonly taught in schools; the Elements of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Geology, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Drawing and Vocal Music. The Consolidated Grammar School Act provides that the head master of each senior county Grammar School should take meteorological observations, and under this provision the Governor General has authorized the establishment of meteorological stations at the following

Grammar Schools : Windsor, Goderich, Stratford, Simcoe, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Cornwall, and Pembroke, which establishments have been provided with instruments by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, of London, and forward monthly reports of their observations to the Education Office.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Normal and Model Schools are also provided, in order, as the Rev. Dr. Ryerson says, "to do for the teacher, what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer—to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession." No inducements are consequently presented to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School; nor is any one admitted except those who declare in writing their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is better to qualify themselves for their profession. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination equal to what is required for an ordinary second class teacher's certificate by a county board. The great majority of candidates, it need scarcely be added, are those who have been teachers and possess county board certificates of qualification. The Normal School of the Upper Province, is at Toronto, and was erected in 1851-2, at a cost of upwards of \$100,000. Two Model Schools are attached to it, in which the scholar-teachers of the Normal School are taught to give practical effect to the instruction they have acquired in that institution under the direction of teachers previously trained in it. The average number of admissions to the Normal School is about 300, nearly every one of whom duly receive Provincial certificates.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SEMINARIES, ETC.

Notwithstanding their number and importance the Common and Grammar Schools of the Upper Province may, nevertheless, be looked upon as only a part of her educational agencies. The private schools, academies, and Colleges must also be considered, in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in the country. The two former number 232, and contain 495 teachers and 6,665 pupils, the income amounting to \$32,557. The colleges are 16 in number. They had 1,930 students in 1863, and an income from Legislative and other sources of \$159,000. They also received a further sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follows:—The University of Toronto; University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Victoria College (Wesleyan Methodist), Cobourg; University of Queen's College (Presbyterian), Kingston; University of Trinity College (Church of England), Toronto; University of Regiopolis College (Roman Catholic), Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and University, Ottawa; St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic), Toronto; Knox's College (Free Church), Toronto; Huron Theological College (Church of England), London; Albert University (Methodist Episcopal), Belleville; Canadian Literary Institute (Baptist), Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Bishop Strachan School for Ladies, (Church of England), Toronto; Alexandra College for Ladies, Belleville; Hellmuth College [modelled after the great English Schools] (Church of England), London; Hellmuth Ladies College, London; Trinity College School (Church of England), Port Hope; Church of England Grammar School, Weston; Ontario College (Church of England), Picton; and Friend's Seminary, Picton.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Government of Ontario there is a Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, who has also the charge of Immigration and Public Works. His functions consist in receiving the reports of all societies connected with the Department, to pay the Government grant, and to embody in a report, presented annually to the Legislature, the state and progress of the various societies and industries comprised within his sphere.

The Provincial Agricultural Association was commenced in 1846, and from a very small beginning it has, for some years past, assumed a magnitude of great importance. Its main object is the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, and the mechanical and fine arts, by holding an annual exhibition. The number of articles entered in the various departments has of late been from five to upwards of seven thousand, and from ten to more than twelve thousand dollars have been annually awarded in prizes. This Association is governed by a Council, chosen by the County Societies throughout the Province. The Legislature gives an annual grant of ten thousand dollars to this body for assisting them in the prosecution of their important objects.

The subjoined table indicates the progress of the Provincial Exhibition from its commencement to the present time :—

PLACE AND YEAR.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total No. of entries.	Total amount awarded.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Toronto, 1846	1600 00	1150	1100 00
Hamilton, 1847	3000 00	1600	2400 00
Cobourg, 1848	3100 00	1500	2300 00
Kingston, 1849	5600 00	1420	2800 00
Niagara, 1850	5106 00	1633	3490 00
Brockville, 1851	5017 85	1466	3223 75
Toronto, 1852	5916 95	3048	4913 00
Hamilton, 1853	6410 15	2320	5293 25
London, 1854	7176 10	2933	5427 50
Cobourg, 1855	9216 30	3077	6941 70
Kingston, 1856	9238 50	3791	6799 50
Brantford, 1857	10,071 40	4327	8186 00
Toronto, 1858	10,700 50	5572	9215 00
Kingston, 1859	10,513 00	4830	8067 50
Hamilton, 1860	15,015 50	7532	12,946 00
London, 1861	12,031 00	6242	10,188 50
Toronto, 1862	12,036 50	6319	10,722 00
Kingston, 1863	11,866 00	4726	9756 00
Hamilton, 1864	12,559 50	6392	10,304 25
London, 1865	13,433 00	7221	11,036 75
Toronto, 1866	12,712 00	6279	10,288 50
Kingston, 1867	13,731 00	4825	9311 50
Hamilton, 1868	13,304 30	6629	11,120 00
London, 1869	13,500 00	7500	11,500 00

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred Societies organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' sub-

scriptions, the Government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly seventy thousand dollars. This large sum is given to the different Societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has indeed, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies both in the Dominion of Canada, and the North American Continent in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

In a new country it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the average yield of crops in the absence of reliable data, and as the condition of the land in regard to cultivation, and the means of the settler are much diversified, so also, as a consequence, is the acreable amount of produce. Wheat, both winter and spring, after proper preparation, may in ordinary years be estimated at 20 to 30 bushels an acre, but from imperfect culture and other causes, the yield is frequently less, while in other instances of a more favourable character it is more. Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop, and the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated German Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, &c., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation they yield abundantly. Of late years, more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity, and improved in quality. Cheese making, on what is termed the "Factory System,"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2,000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2 50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet can also be profitably raised in Canada.

WAGES.

Farm indoor servants, who are generally treated as members of the family, receive from \$10 to \$14 a month, by the year. Farm servants with wives can obtain employment with board, in the house, at from \$12 to \$18 a month,

provided the wife is willing to assist in the general female work of the farm. Sometimes farmers give to married servants a cottage and garden, with fuel, and grass for a cow, on the premises. In such cases, the usual wages are from £50 to £60 a-year.

Female servants receive from \$4 to \$6 a month, by the year. In country places, wages are somewhat lower. The demand is constant for both these classes throughout the Province, and superior servants will sometimes get higher wages than the largest amounts above stated.

Labourers receive from 75 cents to \$1.25 a day, with board. During harvest, wages have often risen to \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day with board. Boys of twelve years of age and upwards readily get employment at proportionate wages. During three or four months of winter, farm work becomes scarcer, and wages consequently lower, and in extreme weather but little can be done out of doors, except chopping, and preparing rails for fencing, &c. But people who are apt and ready usually find something advantageous to do within doors.

For professional gardeners there is but little demand; but an emigrant possessing a practical knowledge of gardening, in addition to that of farm work, will generally find such an acquisition advantageous.

MECHANICS.

CARPENTERS in towns get from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day. BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS, and STONE MASONS from \$1.75 to \$3; PAINTERS and PLUMBERS, \$1.50 to \$2.25; TINSMITHS, \$1.25 to \$1.50; BLACKSMITHS, \$1.25 to \$2; WHEELWRIGHTS, \$1 to \$1.75. Tailors can earn from \$1.50 to \$2, and SHOE-MAKERS nearly the same.

There is usually more or less work going on in the building trade during the winter, except in extreme weather, when out of door operations are partially suspended.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Ontario for ordinary mechanics and agricultural labourers, when quantity and quality of food are considered, is cheaper than it is for the same classes in the old country.

RENTS.—Cottages and small houses in cities and towns, suitable for single families, from \$4 to \$8 a month, including taxes. Facilities are frequently available to workmen enabling them to purchase a building lot, and erect a cottage, to be paid for by easy instalments, thus ultimately procuring for themselves the freehold. In the country, rents are much lower than in towns, and workmen have often the advantage of a garden, the keep of a cow, pigs, and poultry.

FLOUR per barrel (200 lbs.), \$5 to \$6.

BUTCHER MEAT, from \$5 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

Both flour and meat have fluctuated considerably in price of late years.

CHEESE, 12 to 16 cents per lb.; BUTTER, 15 to 25 do.; TEA, 60 cents to \$1; COFFEE, 25 to 40 cents; SUGAR, 8 to 13 cents. In the country, people sometimes make enough sugar from the maple tree of the forest for their own consumption, and occasionally have a surplus for sale.

POULTRY are generally plentiful and cheap. GEESE, 30 to 50 cents; TURKEYS, 50 to 75 cents. Ducks and chickens in proportion. Turkeys are common, the climate being naturally adapted to them.

Potatoes and ordinary vegetables are usually procured at moderate prices. Working people living in the country commonly raise sufficient of the before-mentioned articles to supply their own domestic wants.

FRUITS.—Apples, pears, plums, &c., are commonly produced in most of the well-settled portions of the Province in quantities sufficient to meet the demand at moderate prices. In the south-western parts, the choicest varieties of the principal fruits are raised, including grapes and sometimes peaches, in the open air. The cultivation of the grape has been of late years constantly extending, and the manufacture of wine is beginning to assume some importance.

Clothing, strong and well suited to the climate, made from cloth manufactured in the Province, can be obtained at reasonable rates. A man's winter suit, including the making, from \$14 to \$20. Summer clothing lower. Hats and caps but a little dearer than in England. Shoes much the same; good stout men's boots from \$3 to \$4 a pair. Calico and the finer descriptions of woollen goods, being generally imported, are consequently dearer than in England.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the Government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. In the natural course of things, the best locations in a new country are usually taken up first, nevertheless there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be quite equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements. There are in the Province of Ontario the following numbers of acres:—

In total area.	Total surveyed.	Total granted and sold.
77,606,400	25,297,480	21,879,048

It will thus be seen that there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed Government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what we are accustomed to call the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up. Some half dozen years ago, the impression went abroad that our best lands were exhausted. Statements were made in Parliament to this effect, and great stress was laid on them. It is now ascertained, however, that these statements, though made in good faith, were far too strong, and ought to have been qualified. New surveys, more extended observations, and a variety of circumstances, prove that there is yet a large quantity of truly desirable land to be had in the Province of Ontario.

How the impression just referred to was produced, and what led to the statements above-mentioned being made, is explained in the following manner by one of our best public authorities on the land question:—

The Laurentian range of mountains running south-westerly, and skirting the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, but gradually receding from that river on approaching the latter city, tends westward from Montreal along the north shore of the Ottawa, sending an out-lier or two to remind of its neighbourhood the traveller on that noble stream. Some distance above Ottawa City—notably at Portage du Fort—the most casual observer may see it crossing the river strong, and, somewhat modified in character, it runs southward to near Brockville, whence, again turning westward, it forms a ridge, or rather a collection of hillocks, which shed the rain that falls upon them southward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and north and eastward to the Ottawa, or Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay.

A grand old formation is the Laurentian, its mountains nowhere peaked, but rounded by the weather during countless ages, and the hills along the

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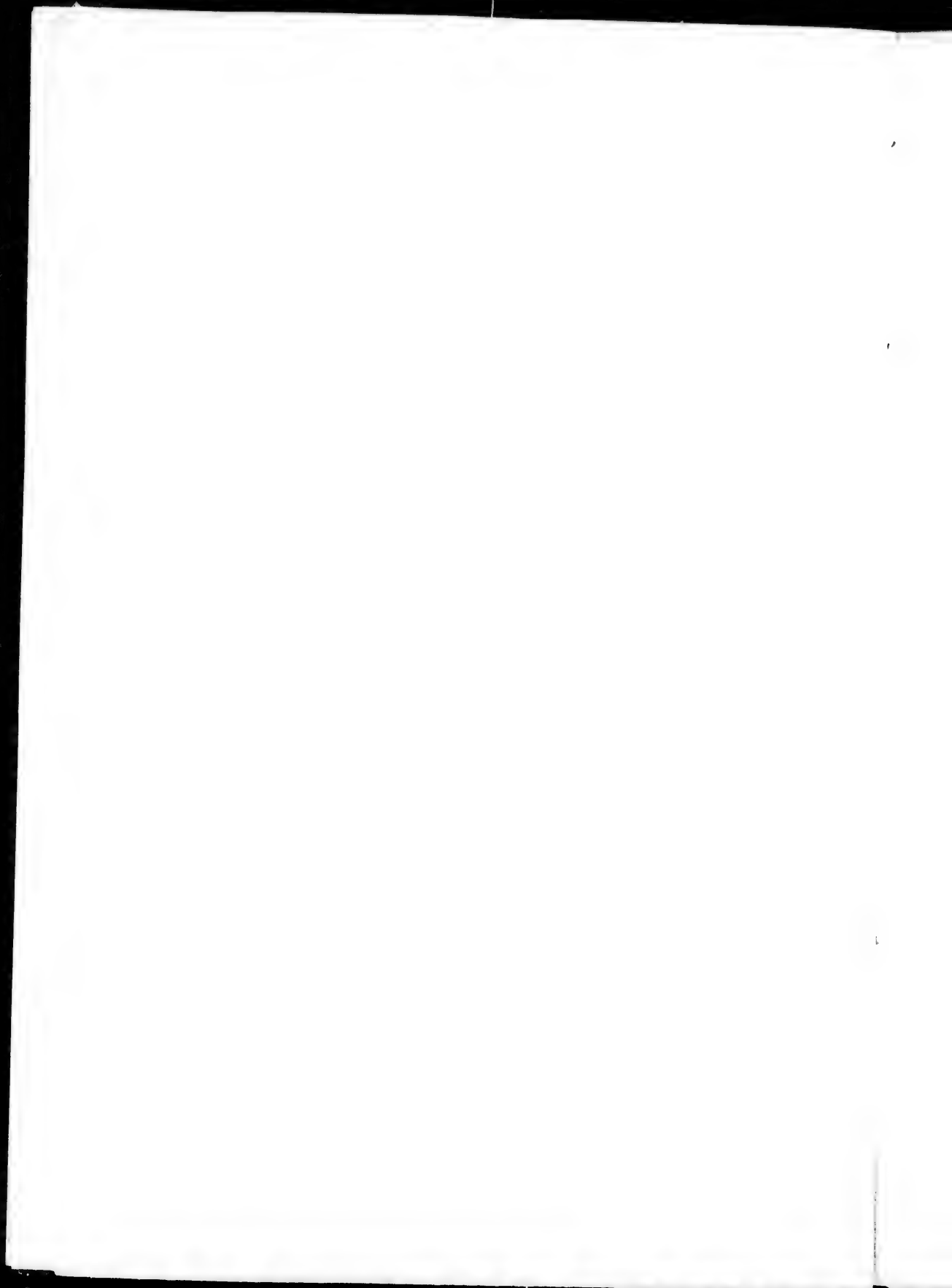
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spur just spoken of washed till they are bare, so that only near the thousands of lakes and lakelets which nestle among them, and along the beds of turbulent little streams which connect these lakes, can any fertile lands be found. When it was asserted, years ago, that the good lands of Canada were mostly sold, settlement had about reached this rocky ridge. Roads made in this region showed its uninviting character. Worst of all, the free grants located upon some of these roads gave so poor a prospect that they were abandoned.

But settlement was meantime turning the flanks of the Laurentian line. First, from the West, from near Lake Simcoe, people found the Muskoka district and Parry's Sound not uninviting. Then, from the East, the men of Lanark and of Renfrew moved up the Madawaska and the Petawawa. Then the Crown Lands Surveyors, and, better still, the employees of the lumberers, went further back. The further they penetrated into the interior, the better the land became, and the result may be stated thus, that *inside* the Laurentian barrier, best approached by the Northern Railroad and Lake Simcoe on the one hand, and from the Upper Ottawa river on the other, there is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the watershed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable. A market for its farm products exists already in the lumberers' camps, which are even now breaking its solitudes, and but few years will elapse before its forests ring with the settler's axe—before the shores of Lake Nipissing, which is three times as large as Lake Simcoe, echo to the whistle of the steamboat—or even before a railway runs across it by the shortest route from Montreal towards Chicago.

The price of such Government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma District it is twenty cents per acre, but that is at present a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is seventy-five cents per acre, cash, or one dollar per acre by instalments. Occasionally townships, parts of townships, or a few lots at a time, are sold at auction, when the prices realized vary according to the location and quality of the land. In 1867, the Government of Ontario sold 132,393 acres for the sum of \$209,707, an average of a little more than a dollar and a half per acre. The regulations, under which the lands are sold, vary considerably according as they are of ordinary character, or specially valuable for their timber or minerals. The usual settlement duties required before a patent is issued for the lands occupied are, the building of a "habitable house," and 20 acres on a 200 acre lot to be cleared and under crop. Sometimes parties take up land, work on it for a time, and, for some reason or other, leave it before fulfilling the conditions necessary to secure a deed. It is these lands for the most part—lands on which some improvements have been made, and which have lapsed back into the hands of Government, which are, from time to time, sold by auction to the highest bidder. Very advantageous purchases may often be made at such sales.

THE FREE GRANT LANDS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The Free Grant Lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the Provincial Government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number

of townships, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of 18, may obtain one hundred acres, in the Free Grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are; to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

These Free Grant lands are comprised in the townships of Humphrey, Cardwell, Watt, Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, Draper, McDougall, Foley, Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, Anstruther, Anson, Hindon, Minden, Stanhope, Dungannon, Carlow, Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow, Mayo, Grattan, Wilberforce, South Algoma, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Korah, Prince, Parke, and Aweres, in all forty-one townships, comprising from 60 to 80 thousand acres each.

Parties wishing to settle on the Free Grants in the Muskoka and Parry Sound territory, may proceed by either of the following routes:—

1st. From Toronto to Barrie or Bell Ewart by the Northern Railway; from thence to the River Severn by steamer; from the River Severn to Gravenhurst, on Lake Muskoka, by stage; from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, by steamer or by the Muskoka Road, and from Bracebridge to the respective townships by the Muskoka, Paterson, and Parry Sound Roads. In winter, the communication with Bracebridge and Parry Sound is by stage from Barrie. A company is now formed to construct a railway to connect with the Northern, from Barrie to the Muskoka District. The office of C. W. Lount, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunell, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka, and Draper, is at Bracebridge, in the township of Macaulay.

2nd. To Collingwood from Toronto by the Northern Railway; from Collingwood to Parry Sound by steamer, once a week, every Saturday morning, and from Parry Sound to the respective townships by the Great Northern, Parry Sound, and Nipissing Colonization Roads. A stage runs from Parry Sound to Lake Rosseau, connecting with the steamer.

The office of John D. Beatty, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the Townships of McDougall, Foley, Humphrey and Cardwell, is at Parry Sound.

The other four townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth and Anstruther are reached by way of Peterborough, to which place there is railway communication from the town of Port Hope. From thence, there is a good colonization road to the northern portion of the Free Grant townships. The office of W. Armstrong, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of Cardiff, Chandos, Monmouth, and Anstruther, is at Cardiff, in the township of Cardiff.

It is the intention of the Government to lay off other townships for Free Grant purposes as fast as they may be required in the course of settlement and improvement. Indeed, the probability is that most of the wild lands, as yet unsurveyed between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, will be thus disposed of.

The Free Grant Lands are open for settlement under the authority of the Free Grant and Homestead Act, which became law Feb. 28th, 1868.

The following additional lands have recently been opened for settlement under the Free Grant and Homestead Act. The Agent's name is given in each case:—

The townships of Alice, Fraser, Petawawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, and Head, in the County of Renfrew. Applications for location are to be made to James P. Moffatt, Crown Lands Agent, at the Town of Pembroke, in said county.

The townships of Grattan, Wilberforce and South Algoma, in the County of Renfrew, and Hagarty, Richards and Sherwood, in the District of Nipissing. Applications for location are to be made to Samuel G. Lynn, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, at the Village of Eganville, in the said county.

The townships of Dungannon, Carlow, Montengle, Herschel, Wicklow and Mayo, in the County of Hastings. Applications for locations are to be made to John Robinson Tait, Esquire, of York River.

The townships of Anson and Hindon, in the County of Victoria, and certain lands in the Townships of Minden and Stanhope, in the County of Peterborough. Applications for locations are to be made to Joseph Graham, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent at Bobcaygeon.

The following is a brief summary of this Act, as recently amended:—

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cap. 8—Provides for Free Grants and Homesteads. It authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appropriate lands, not being mineral lands or pine timber lands, as free grants to actual settlers, under regulations to be made for that purpose; but such grants are confined to the lands in the Algoma and Nipissing Districts, and the lands between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston, north-westerly along the western boundary line of other townships to the Ottawa River, and north of the northern boundaries of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dunsmuir, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rome, and the River Severn. No such grant is to be made to a person under 18, or for more than 200 acres. The patent shall not issue for 5 years after location, nor until the locatee has cleared and cultivated 15 acres and built a house thereon fit for habitation, has resided continuously on the lot, clearing at least 2 acres per annum; absence of six months during each year is, however, allowed. Failure to perform settlement duties forfeits the location. The mines and minerals on such lots are reserved to the Crown. The settler may not cut any pine timber on it, except for fencing, building or other farm purposes, and in clearing, until the issue of the patent; or if it be cut the settler must pay timber dues to the Crown. The object of this reservation of timber is to protect the *bona fide* settler, and to ensure the actual settlement of the land. It is to prevent persons going upon it, under pretence of settlement, but in reality for the purpose of stripping it of the timber, which is very valuable. It does not in any way interfere with the man who settles upon the land in good faith, as he is authorised to clear it as rapidly as his industry or means may permit; and after the patent issues, all pine trees remaining on the land become his property absolutely. The reader's attention is directed to the Orders in Council, published on the front cover of this pamphlet. On the death of the locatee, the land vests in his widow during her widowhood, unless she prefers to accept her dower in it. The land cannot be alienated or mortgaged until the patent issues, nor within 20 years of the location, without consent of the wife, if living. Nor will it at any time be liable to be sold under execution for any debt contracted before or during the 20 years after the patent issues, except for a mortgage or pledge given during that time. It may be sold for taxes.

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at the least from £40 to £50 after reaching his location. But it would be an act of wisdom in all such persons, on their arrival in the country, to deposit their money in a Savings Bank, where it will draw from

4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year as agricultural labourers. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost. The settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required under the Act, could be erected by contract for about £3 stg.; but with the assistance the settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less than that. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 stg. per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter, the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in the first spring, and some return be received from the land. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

This Company originally acquired from the Government, about the year 1828, about 2,000,000 acres—one million being "en bloc," and forming what was known as the Huron Tract; the other called "Crown Reserves," in scattered lots and blocks in various parts of the Province of Upper Canada (Ontario), extending from the Ottawa to the St. Clair.

The Company had the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital gives.

Settlement first began, rapidly, in the township of Blanchard, the greater part of which was settled within two years. Blanchard is now one of the richest townships in the county of Perth, with 3,774 people, according to the last census, with 45,723 acres assessed, 644 rate-payers, \$735,750 of real estate assessed clear of debts, and spending two thousand dollars a year on its roads and bridges. (*Returns of 1867.*) In other places, it progressed more slowly. The Company did not lay out tier after tier of farms, but allowed settlers to purchase where they chose. The greater portion of the sales varied from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre.

They also originally laid out the towns of Goderich, Guelph, and Stratford, and the village of Mitchell. The progress of these places will be seen by the following table, copied from the returns of 1867, and giving the number of ratepayers, and the value of the real estate assessed.

Goderich.....	717	\$795,580
Guelph.....	1,046	1,216,752
Stratford.....	876	694,180
Mitchell.....	238	240,542

The records of the Company do not distinguish between the purchasers who are emigrant settlers and those who were previously residents in the country. They do show that many of the early settlers were men who came out from Europe, without any capital, who had, however, paid for their land in full, and acquired a considerable amount of property in farm stock, as long since as twenty-five years ago. Whether emigrants or not, some 25,000 families have been actually settled on the company's lands.

The last annual dividend was £1 10s. stg. per share—the share being £6 13s. 8d. The average rate of dividend cannot well be ascertained in this country. The capital stock is now reduced by repayment of capital to shareholders to £274,136 stg.

Only about 400,000 acres remain in the Company's hands—principally inferior lands, and in scattered locations.

The office of the Canada Company is at Toronto.

THE CANADIAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

This is the youngest of our land companies, having bought so recently as 1861 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterboro' Co.), and Longford (in Victoria Co.) These Townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the Company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, &c., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre. The amount paid by the Company to Government was \$195,043. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within 18 years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be refunded to the Company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to Government inspection. Besides these expenses, the Company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, &c., besides considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, &c. In all, besides payments to Government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some 25 miles of new road have been constructed, and 25 miles of the old Government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The Company has shared the expense of many of these improvements, with municipalities interested. In conjunction with a lumber firm of the district, the Company is now energetically extending other roads into the forest, and damming the principal lake, so as to keep the water up to high water mark, and allow a steamer, which it subsidizes, to run the whole summer through. The Company's officers are now engaged in promoting a plan for a wooden railway to run into the property, to facilitate lumbering and settlement.

The village of Haliburton, beautifully situated on Lake Kushog, is rapidly increasing, several stores have been established, and there is a saw and grist mill on the spot. The company pays half the stipends of a resident clergyman, and has given free grants of lands for churches and schools.

An arrangement has just been made whereby a portion of the valuable pine timber on the property will be gradually taken off by a firm who have undertaken to find work in the shanties, during the winter, for all willing and industrious hands. By this means a ready market for years to come is secured to the farmer at the highest prices, and the settlers will have the opportunity of earning good wages for themselves and their teams throughout the winter.

The settlement in Harcourt has hitherto not made rapid progress owing to the want of communication with the front; but now that there is every prospect of an immediate extension of the Burleigh road, the land being reported to be the best on the company's territory, they are about to erect a grist mill, which, with the saw mill already there, will form the nucleus of a prosperous village. To improve the means of communication 3000 acres are now offered as free grants along the Peterson road, and for these early application should be made, as a like opportunity will not easily be obtained. The price at which the Company now sells is:—In Dysart, \$1.50, and in other townships, \$1.00 per acre, cash; or \$2.00 in Dysart, and \$1.25 in other townships, in five annual instalments, with interest at five per cent. Or the Company will rent for 17 years, for 15 cents per acre in Dysart, and ten cents in other townships, and the right of pre-emption at the end of the term, at \$2.00 and \$1.35 respectively. Half acre lots in the village of Haliburton are for sale at \$20 each. Settlement duties have to be pre-paid on farm lots and town property. The sales have chiefly been made to Canadians, but the Company has just perfected arrangements for an active emigrant agency in England.

The return of produce in Dysart, made by the Company in the spring of 1868,

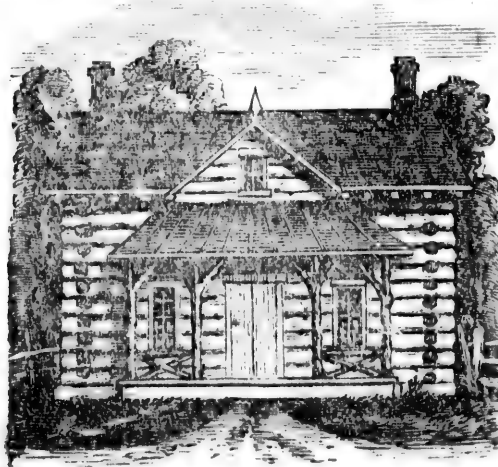
is as follows:—Spring Wheat, 1,336 bushels; Fall Wheat, 425 bushels; Oats, 1,201 bushels; Potatoes, 5,439 bushels; Turnips, 5,380 bushels; Barley, 212 bushels; Hay, 111 tons; Pork, 6,839 lbs.

The office of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company is at Peterborough.



ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH.

The accompanying illustration gives a view of the rough beginnings of a home in the backwoods of Canada. Here are shown the first clearing, and the rude yet not uncomfortable log-house. Having inspected his estate, and selected the most advantageous site for his future residence, our settler plies his axe, and by felling a few of the trees on the chosen spot, lets in the long excluded daylight. His dwelling is to be constructed of materials that are close at hand. He need not haul the logs that form its massive frame-work many yards from where they grew, unless, indeed, there be a cedar, tamarack, or black ash swamp not far distant, and he prefers to build his house of lighter, straighter, and more uniform logs than are already on the spot. A well-built log-house is by no means to be despised. There is a fitness about it that cannot fail to impress every observant mind. The wonder is that with the architectural capabilities possessed by the new settler, better and more permanent log-houses are not erected. Below we give an illustration



showing how a little skilful exercise of taste will make a log-building attractive and ornamental. Other styles might be adopted, equally, if not even more tasteful. Surprise has been expressed by good judges, that logs have been so little, if ever, used for gardeners' cottages, porters' lodges, and farm houses, on pretentious estates.

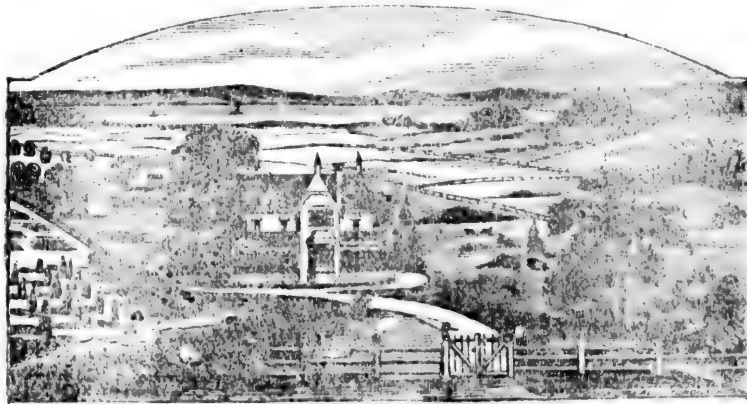
One evil usually committed in putting up the settler's first habitation, is neglecting the foundation. A moderately level spot of ground is pitched upon; the biggest logs are chosen for the bottom course; they are hastily bedded; and the

work proceeds. More pains ought to be taken with the bottom tier. It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect the laying of a stone foundation, though it would be the wisest policy imaginable; but, surely, good solid blocks, on end, might be let into the ground, in order to prevent that chronic evil in log-houses *settling*.

In travelling through the newer sections of this country, one observes a great difference in the log structures. Some are contracted in size; composed of rough, crooked, gnarled logs; the ends wretchedly braked, and projecting irregularly; the ceilings low; windows very small; roofs made of bark; and if you enter them, you will find they have earth or, as they are more appropriately called sometimes, "dirt" floors. Others are spacious; made of straight logs, gradually decreasing in size toward the eaves; the ends cut *squarely*, and the corners finished true and square; the ceilings high; windows of good size; roofs neatly shingled with either short or long shingles; and inside, you will find a good floor of sawed, and, perhaps, planed lumber. It may be urged that many settlers have neither the means nor the skill to manage all that is desirable; but, generally speaking, by arranging an exchange of work with some skilful neighbour, the most important points might be secured. Elbow and head room, airiness, neatness, and workman-like appearance might surely be achieved from the outset. Even though a bark roof and a "dirt" floor must be borne with at first, they might soon be exchanged for shingles and planks. Sawing and planing are not needed about the exterior of a log-house; with the axe alone a good woodcutter will make very smooth, neat, and handsome work.

THE FARM IN GOOD ORDER.

Gradually but surely the work of improving a new farm goes forward, until it is astonishing what a change is brought about in a few short years. The wilderness is transformed into a fruitful field. One by one the stumps have rotted out, and given the plough free scope to work. Inequalities in the surface of the land have become smoothed down, and almost the only evidence that the country is new, is furnished by the rail fences. The log-buildings have given place to structures of frame or stone. A garden has



been laid out and stocked. The small fruits and fresh vegetables plentifully supply the family table. An orchard has been planted, and brought into

bearing. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and, in some parts of the country, peaches are grown abundantly. Nowhere does the apple,—king of fruits,—attain greater perfection of shape, colouring, and flavour, than in Canada. Many of our farmers are somewhat remiss in the matter of orchard planting, but it has been demonstrated that this is a fine fruit country, and even the grape ripens well in the open air. Other improvements have been made on the farm which we are supposing to have reached a state of completeness. The front fences have ceased to be of rails. A neat, ornamental paling or hedge, skirts the public road, and a tasteful bit of shrubbery environs the house and out-buildings. Altogether, there is an air of beauty and attractiveness about the scene, but recently so wild. The above illustration will give some idea of the appearance presented by a well-laid-out, and neatly-kept Canadian farm.

MUSKOKA.

(To the Editor of the *Montreal Daily Witness*.)

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in the *Montreal Witness* some time ago, headed "Cruelty of sending newly arrived Immigrants to worthless Free Grant Lands," where you have copied from the *Sarnia Observer*, an account given of a visit to Muskoka by a Mr. Simpson, where he describes the great poverty of an old couple from Paisley, Scotland. Now, as such statements are calculated to make false impressions, I beg leave to state a few facts in reference to that much admired and sometimes despised district.

I was the first settler in the township of Draper, having gone there on my arrival in Canada in May, 1861. Ever since that time, I have been closely watching the growth of this section, and my opportunities exceed those of a transient visitor; and for the benefit of your numerous readers, I beg to state that when I settled in Draper, there was not a soul living in, nor a tree cut in the following townships, viz: Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Oakley, McLean, Brunell, Monk, Watt, Humphries, Spence, &c.

Our nearest Post Office was the Severn Bridge, 21 miles distant, our nearest village and grist mill, Orillia, 35 miles off, and we had only one neighbour within ten miles of us; while now we have advanced so far as to have three grist mills, one oatmeal mill, and five saw mills. We have also four prosperous little villages, eleven post-offices with a daily mail from Toronto. There are clearances stretching for miles, with good barns and comfortable houses, and thousands of settlers.

Several churches and meeting houses have been built, and five ministers live in the neighbourhood, and work with a zeal worthy of their noble calling. We have day schools and Sabbath schools, and are well supplied with the means of Grace.

I admit there are some few cases of poverty here, but such is the exception not the rule. I know of no place in Ontario, considering the population, where there is less pauperism than in Muskoka, excepting Bridgewater and Garden Island; and the reason why there is not a single case of poverty in the above named places is, in my opinion, because the proprietors, the Hon. Billa Flint and D. D. Calvin, Esq., M.P.P., have prohibited liquor from being sold there.

The settlers of Muskoka, for the most part, are a highly intelligent and very industrious class of settlers; and it is strange that some visitors can only record a solitary case of suffering, and omit to relate that hundreds are comfortable and contented, happy and prosperous.

In the *New Dominion Monthly* for March, 1863, there is an account of "A Trip to Muskoka Lake," by the Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield, Mass.,

where he gives an account of a poor German family at Sparrow Lake, who were in great want. Now, there are few places, either in town or country, free from cases of extreme destitution, and it is not my present intention to inquire into the causes of such poverty, but I consider it unfair to write an account of a visit to a place, and then only to give the dark side. We have rich as well poor; we have the noble as well as the mean; those enjoying all the comforts of life, as well as a few who are not so highly favoured.

A lady once remarked, on hearing that I resided at Muskoka, that she thought that the people there were very poor, and also that they were so dirty that they would not wash the dishes, but got the cats and dogs to lick them clean.

Another person told me that he had conversed with a friend who saw a man returning from Muskoka, and he stated that he met a dog so weak with hunger that it could not bark; and it looked in his face as much as to say, "O take me with you out of this fearful place." While I would not hold out an inducement for all newly arrived immigrants to come to Muskoka, yet I believe that if the right class will only come, they will do well. Here each actual settler of 18 years of age and upwards will get 100 acres of land as a free grant from the Government; and if they have a little means, and are industrious, they will soon have comfortable homes, and become independent. We have three Paisley men in our township, all doing well; one of them owns 828 acres of excellent land.

The great mistake that some immigrants make is this: They settle down upon inferior lots on the road, and expend their means there in preference to going back a mile or two into the bush, where they might have good soil that would sustain their families. There is an abundance of good land in the Muskoka district; only let the settler make a wise selection. It is worthy of notice that the population of the district has doubled itself during the past year.

The Government has kindly given a grant of \$35,000 towards improving the navigation in this section, so that in spring, Locks will be built connecting Lake Rosseau with Lake Muskoka, so that the beautiful little steamer "Wenonah" (i.e. first-born) may be enabled to ply between the village of Gravenhurst on Lake Muskoka, and the village of Rosseau on Lake Rosseau, thereby precipitating the communication into the interior of this rapidly improving district.

A railway is about to be constructed between Washago and Gravenhurst, called the "Simcoe and Muskoka Railroad," thereby giving us direct railroad and water communication between Toronto and Bracebridge, the future county seat. For the information of intending immigrants, I might state that in winter the route is by Northern R. R. from Toronto to Barrie, thence to Bracebridge by mail stage, which goes daily on the arrival of the morning train.

Mr. Charles W. Lount, the Crown Land Agent, resides at Bracebridge.

Yours, very sincerely,

THOS. McMURRAY,
Reeve of Draper.

CANADIAN FRUIT.

A resident of the Niagara District, in the Province of Ontario, who has recently visited England, writes the following communication to the Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, an agricultural journal published monthly at Toronto:—

The fact that there is a large portion of Canada well adapted to fruit growing is becoming daily more manifest, and the good reputation of Canadian

fruits is now well established, whether the test be for beauty, flavour, or long keeping qualities. In the British markets our apples are looked upon very favourably, and command a good price, and if suitable varieties be shipped, the returns are generally profitable. There is no reason in the world why pears should not also find their way to trans-atlantic ports.

In January of last year, while in London, I exhibited a small collection of Canadian apples at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society. Before my departure for England, I had been promised by several extensive orchardists in this neighborhood a large number of specimens, but they all failed to fulfil their promise. Determined, however, not to be completely foiled, I went down into my own cellars, and selected about twenty-four varieties, and these I packed in a trunk and took them with me; this was at the beginning of December, and about the end of January they were placed on the tables at South Kensington. They were reported on very favourably by the Fruit Committee of the Society, and a special certificate was awarded me for the display. Had I been better prepared I could have quadrupled the number of sorts, but as it was the effort was very successful. The fruit was all grown on one farm. If the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will make an effort next autumn, and get up a complete collection of the fruits then in season, I will guarantee to have them well displayed in London. Such a show would be a better advertisement for Canada than miles of figures and acres of statistics.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION AGENTS IN EUROPE.

WILLIAM DIXON, 11 Adam Street, Adelphi.....	London, England.
J. G. MOYLAN,	Dublin, Ireland.
CHARLES FOY,	Belfast, "
DAVID SHAW,	Glasgow, Scotland.
E. SIMAYS,	Antwerp.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS IN CANADA.

JOHN A. DONALDSON	Toronto, Ontario.
R. H. RAE	Hamilton, "
W. J. WILLS	Ottawa, "
J. McFARLSON	Kingston, "
L. STAFFORD	Quebec, Quebec.
J. J. DALEY	Montreal, "
E. CLAY	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ROBERT SHIVES	St John, New Brunswick.
J. C. G. LAYTON	Miramichi, "

DOMINION OF CANADA.

EMIGRATION

TO THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Mechanics, Day Labourers, and all parties desirous of improving their circumstances by Emigrating to a New Country.

The attention of intending Emigrants is invited to the great advantages presented by the Province of Ontario. Persons living on the Interest of their Money can easily get EIGHT PER CENT. on first-class security.

TENANT FARMERS WITH LIMITED CAPITAL,

Can buy and stock a Freehold Estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in Britain. Good Cleared Land, with a Dwelling and good Barn and outhouses upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities, at from £4 to £10 sterling per acre.

Farm Hands can readily obtain work at GOOD WAGES.

Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants, by Government, is

A FREE GRANT OF LAND!

WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER.

Every Head of a Family can obtain, on condition of settlement, a Free Grant of TWO HUNDRED ACRES of Land for himself, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES additional for each member of his family, male or female, over eighteen years of age.

All Persons over Eighteen years of age can obtain a Free Grant of ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption Act, and are not liable to seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, or for twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the front settlements, and are supplied with regular postal communication.

REGISTERS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

And of Improved Farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several new lines of Railway and other Public Works are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of labourers.

Persons desiring fuller information respecting the Province of Ontario

are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the Canadian Government Emigration Agents in Europe, viz: WM. DIXON, 21 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W. Or J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES FOY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp.

Also to the Immigration Agents in Canada, viz: JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto; R. H. RAE, Hamilton; WM. J. WILLS, Ottawa; JAS. MACPHERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. J. DALEY, Montreal; E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia; ROBT. SHIVES, St. John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province, can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works
for the Province of Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
Toronto, October, 1889.

No 24, details sheet.

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No 24, reveals shell.

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